Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1863. NUMBER 226.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1863.

THE NEWS.

The War Department is busily constructing the machinery for the operation of the Conscription law, soon to be set at work. Col. James B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant General, has been made Provost Marshal General under the act. Col. Fry is an Illinoisan, and son of Gen. Fry, formerly of this city. The other appointments under the act will be speedily made, and the enrollment begin. The army already in the field are eagerly awaiting the filling up of their ranks. The people are burning with zeal to see the war go forward. The draft cannot come too soon.

Col. Ludlow, U. S. A., has been and done it this time. A market is open for all our Northern Copperheads. Hereafter when the Government combs out a Mahoney, or any of his fellows, it will be no question what to do with them. They are to be exchanged for good Union men, harried and hunted into rebel prisons at the South. Admirable. We go for an early shipment of traitors from the Northwest, that will fill the rebel Government a [illegible] invoice, headed with Vallandigham and tapering out with Dick Merrick, warranted prime traitors of approved Southern brands. We are anxious to see great activity introduced into this market, even if, to start with, we pay Southern Union men the compliment of trading off our traitors for them two to one.

The news from the Yazoo expedition is fully corrective of previous rumors. On Friday last the advance gunboat Chillicothe was having a stout fight with a rebel battery at Greenwood, and had not reached Yazoo City. The intelligence from Vicksburg is to the same date. Our full dispatches of two days earlier add nothing of large importance to previous intelligence.

The War in Arkansas is putting on more importance, if we may trust rebel rumors. Price threatens a new movement northward. Our expedition up the St. Francis River was a success.

The news from the Southern Coast is of a nature to awaken anxiety. Col. Higginson's expedition to Florida with his famous colored regiment, is reported to have fallen into rebel hands. If this is so it will simply test the expressed determination of the rebel government to wreak exemplary vengeance on any colored force and its white officers that should be taken. Perhaps Humanity and Civilization are waiting for the "big mad," some atrocious act, such as this opportunity may elicit. If Col. Higginson and Kansas Montgomery come to harm outside the rules of warfare, the day will be marked against the slave-drivers' government with a red line.

It is rumored by the Richmond rebel journals that the Federal attack on Port Hudson was made on Sunday last, with the fleet alone, and a disaster and repulse is reported. All that saves the dispatch from repudiation is the unusual admission that the Federals did gain some advantage in running one of our gunboats by. The first tidings in that case, if this be true, will reach us from Vicksburg.

Our news from Rosecrans' army is to yesterday. The weather in that vicinity is very fine, and the notes of preparation for warm work ahead are unmistakable.

A deserter shot a Federal soldier dead in Indiana. Before now a thief has shot a policeman but it only showed the murderous intent of an individual felon. If this act of the deserter means more than this, woe for the districts of Indiana that encourage such deeds, for a sharp retribution will follow all who get in the way of the war power of the Government. Will the Butternuts be warned in time?

At Indianapolis, yesterday, the soldiers, [illegible] discerning whence have come the infamous teachings which had just cost a brother soldier his life in the very heart of a loyal State, seized and destroyed the whole edition of the Cincinnati Enquirer, destined for circulation at Indianapolis.

Gen. Hooker's army is reported in splendid fighting condition. Our cavalry gave the rebels a taste of their metal in a dashing reconnoissance across the Rappahannock, in the course of which there was a sharp affair with sabres, and if as reported, one of the most notable fights of the war. Gen. Averill's boys carried the day and came off with glory, booty, and eighty prisoners.

The rumor comes by way of Richmond that the French are in the City of Mexico. Our advices, in our last issue, were from Mexico of the date of the 25th of February, when the French army, 20,000 strong, was reported fifteen miles from Puebla, and about to move on that place, which is seventy-six miles from the City of Mexico. Allowing the necessary margin for the transmission of the news since that time, it may well be doubted whether the French could have reached the halls of the Montezumas in less than a fortnight from that date, with 80,000 Mexicans opposing their progress.

A DUTY THAT IS NOT OPTIONAL.

There is much anxiety among the foreign residents of this country, who have taken out their first papers, the Conscription law having decided that foreigners who have taken out their first papers are liable to military duty. The foreign consular offices are besieged with applications for relief.

There is one and only one view to be taken of this matter. We desire to ask any [illegible] foreigner who has filed his declaration of intended citizenship, what advantage and protection he would claim from this Government by virtue of this act of his. Suppose him to have been arrested with Martin Koszta, at Smyrna, eleven years ago and like Koszta threatened with a foreign dungeon. How quickly would he turn, as did Koszta, to the Stars and Stripes, and plead his claim for safety under that banner. The world admired the [illegible] of Capt. Ingraham, who backed by the guns of the St. Louis, rescued a citizen of the United States from the minions of Austria, though the rescued man had only filed his intention to become a citizen.

The whole subject was elaborately discussed at Washington between Hulsemann, the Charge de Affaires of Austria, and Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State, and Capt. Ingraham was fully sustained and rewarded by Congress for his act. Now if this be what the foreign-born resident, in any such case affecting his personal safety, would instinctively, and of right, claim as derived from his taking out first papers of citizenship, what is the converse of the proposition? What do these men owe the Government? Must it protect them to the full extent of its power, and still have no claim upon them for citizen duties to the State? The case is a plain one, and the man who would avoid doing his duty to the Government is not [illegible] of the faintest spark of patriotism, [illegible] manhood and sense of [illegible] to a low ebb. The [illegible] will [illegible] will stand [illegible] is not to be had,

Real Estate in Chicago and New York.

New York, March 15, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I notice in the New York Times a letter from Chicago stating that real estate is rising there. The wonder is that it has not risen long ago; for it seems that Chicago prospers both in peace and war, and that its future is a fixed fact. I know of no better investment than real estate in Chicago, because Chicago must grow. Your railroads are like so many navigable rivers that never freeze up, and never suffer from low water. They pour into your lap exhaustless and constantly increasing treasures. Your lake makes you a seaport, and the agricultural products the railroads bring you take to the lake, as naturally and as surely as a duck takes to the water. What can prevent your greatness? Not the failure to enlarge your canal, which may tell as much against us as for you, if made navigable for lake propellers. Not the closing of the Mississippi, for that drives everything eastward. Nor the opening of the Mississippi, for the trade of that river, while lessening to some extent the receipts of produce, will add vastly to your general trade. In fact, Chicago has grasped a trade which will be held firmly, and make her, in any contingency, the largest city west of New York by the year 1870. Senator Douglas thought the population of Chicago would be 250,000 in 1860. The estimate was extravagant, because it was based on an actual population of only 28,000, (1850,) and such growths are almost impossible, because nearly the whole must come from immigration. But I reckon the present population of Chicago as fully 140,000. It will be a surprising fact, but I think it will come to pass, that, with this nucleus, Chicago will in 1870 have 300,000 inhabitants, and a trade which can hardly be calculated. Even now you have the largest grain market, the largest beef market, the largest pork market, and the largest lumber market in the world. What is more, you are prosperous and growing in spite of the war. The start you have taken will carry you forward with unexampled speed. Suppose you have in 1870 over 300,000 inhabitants; to accommodate this population you will require nearly double the amount of land now occupied for city purposes—double the present area of Chicago will carry you a great way out on the prairie, especially due west of the original town and the school section, following the lines of the principal streets of the city. I do not know much about Chicago at present, although I knew it well when it had a population of five thousand. I was there three years ago, and I saw that the city was following the lines of the great thoroughfare, especially those running East and West, through the school section, and North and South through the original town. Suppose the population doubled, and to what an extent will those thoroughfares be filled up with dwellings and stores? In fact the people of Chicago are not alive to the value of real estate, which in a few years must be densely populated, and which will grow in value by the mere dead weight of increased population. Compared with New York, real estate in Chicago is probably extremely low. At a distance of seven miles from our City Park we have real estate worth $50,000 per acre. These are lots at the upper end of the Central Park. But the cheapest real estate we have (except it be swampy or rocky) at that distance is not worth less than $8,000 per acre, and more generally sell for $15,000 to $20,000 per acre. At any point for miles from the City Hall, except near the river, the average value of land is fully $30,000 per acre, calling the acre twelve lots, of 25 feet by 100. At a distance of three or four miles from the City Hall, single vacant lots range from $3,000 to $20,000 each, according to location, and if land could be had by the acre it would average fully $100,000 per acre in ordinary good locations. Now take land two miles west, or south, or north of your Court House, and how much is it worth? Your growth is wholly in those directions as the Lake bounds you on the east. Take your principal thoroughfares, for two miles from the Court House, on either Clark, Randolph or Madison streets and how much an acre is land worth at that distance? I do not know, but I venture to say nothing like $30,000 per acre, and perhaps not even $10,000. But it costs little to run streets through that land, while in New York it is very expensive to reduce the streets and lots to the city grade, especially in the rocky districts, which cover a large part of the city. If, then, land along the main avenues west and south of the City Hall, and at a distance of only two miles from it, is called dear at $10,000 per acre, it is entirely certain that real estate in Chicago is very cheap. The same population in Chicago covers a great deal more ground than here. The streets are generally wider than here, and merchandise is stored away under ground as it is here. Nothing in my opinion is more certain than the fact that there is no surer road to wealth than judicious purchases of real estate in the city of Chicago, and I believe no property in the United States is relatively so cheap. Yours truly,

NEW YORKER.

To be Shot.

It now turns out that the recent rebel raid across the Rappahannock was guided by a renegade New York trooper, of the 5th N. Y. cavalry, named O'Donoughue, who deserted to the enemy and led them back, out of revenge for discipline administered to him. He is now being tried by court martial, with every prospect of being shot, a fate he doubly merits as a deserter and a traitor.

☞ In New York the Copperheads are subsiding, and the Union sentiment is burning more brightly than ever. When the first note of a Federal victory comes in from the army, the people will turn to and bury fathoms deep all token of home sympathy with the rebels.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Affairs in Guatemala and the States of Columbia.

New York, March 18.—By the steamship Champion, from Aspinwall, we have late and important advices from Central America and the United States of Columbia. A collision between the troops of Guatemala, under President Carrera, and those of Salvador, under President Barrios, took place on the 22d of February, near the city of San Salvador, and resulted, after two days' fighting, in the total defeat of the Guatamalian army, with the loss of four rifled guns, a considerable quantity of munitions, 800 killed, and a large number wounded.

It is believed that, from present indications, five of the Central American States will become involved in the quarrel between Guatemala and Salvador.

The news from Bogota, the capital of New Grenada, is to the effect that a national convention of all the States of Columbia met at Rio Negro, and that Masquera had sent in his resignation as Provisional President, accompanied by a history of his operations during the revolution. The convention appointed a council of five to carry on the Government until a federal constitution could be made and promulgated. Masquera was continued Minister of War under the new arrangement.

There is no news from the lower South American States by this arrival.

FROM THE COAST BLOCKADE.

Washington, March 18.—Rear Admiral Daly, commanding the Eastern blockading Gulf squadron, reports to the Navy Department the return of the Sangamon from up the coast of Mosquito Inlet. An expedition of boats went with the Sangamon to the town of Smyrna, for the purpose of capturing and destroying a vessel loaded with cotton, in which a brisk engagement of twenty minutes occurred, resulting in the destruction of the vessel. The loss on our side was one killed and five wounded. The officers and men of the expedition behaved with great spirit and judgment. Their subsequent operations have been of efficient service in clearing out the rebels from Indian River, and the breaking up of their connection with the lawless borders of Nassau.

FROM MOBILE.

What Deserters Say of the Situation.

New York, March 18.—A Hilton Head letter says that three deserters from Mobile, report that the rebels there number 7,000 men, under Gen. Buckner. They have three wooden steam gunboats of ten guns each, a cutter and a ram. Two new rams have just been completed, and a 10-gun frigate is being built at Selma, to be floated down the river on hogsheads. Two more rams will be completed in a few weeks. The channel in Mobile Bay is blocked by sunken vessels, but no torpedoes have been sunk. Two or three forts are iron clad.

FROM TEXAS.

The Situation at Galveston.

New York, March 18.—Advices per steamer Union, state that the rebels had erected formidable batteries at Galveston, and mounted them with the guns taken from the Harriet Lane and Westfield. The Federal fleet off Galveston, Feb. 28, consisted of the steam frigate Brooklyn and four gunboats. On the 19th, the Brooklyn threw a few shells into the fort on Pelican Island, and on the 20th did likewise to the town, setting it on fire in three places, which, however, was soon put out. The Harriet Lane is up the river seventy miles, being iron clad. It is not presumed [illegible] that our fleet as at present constituted, will undertake any thing against the city.

[illegible] Europe.

New York, March 18.—The Kangaroo took out to-day $810,000 in specie.

FROM MEMPHIS AND BELOW.

Important from the Yazoo Expedition.

ITS WHEREABOUTS ON SATURDAY LAST.

A Gunboat Fight with a Rebel Battery.

Highly Interesting from Before Vicksburg.

Progress of Operations—Recent Events of Interest.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Memphis, March 18, 1863.

We have intelligence from the Yazoo Pass expedition to Saturday morning. The fleet consisted of the Chillicothe, Baron DeKalb, five small gunboats, the Musquito fleet, and eighteen transports.

The Chillicothe, three miles in advance, at the town of Greenwood, at the confluence of the Tallahatchie and Yallabusha Rivers, on Thursday evening, met with a check. The enemy's battery of five large guns opened on her. The fight ceased at dark, the battery and Chillicothe fighting all day Friday. One of the enemy's guns was dismounted. The Chillicothe received in all sixty-four shots, one of which entered the port hole, killing three and wounding fourteen, and on Saturday morning, up to ten o'clock, only a few shots had been fired.

Very little spirit was shown. The Chillicothe is said to be short of ammunition. The final result of the fight we have yet to learn.

Besides the Greenwood battery, the enemy is said to be strongly fortified at Yazoo City and Manchester.

Our fleet, at last accounts, was three miles above the junction of the Tallahatchie and Yallabusha Rivers, two hundred miles from Helena, and one hundred and fifty from Yazoo City. There is nothing later from Vicksburg.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

In Sight of Vicksburg, March 11,
Via Cairo, March 18, 1863.

There are rumors in the fleet this morning, that the expedition which entered Yazoo Pass a few weeks since have passed the obstructions in the Tallahatchie and Yallabusha Rivers, and now have possession of Yazoo City. If this is true, you may expect stirring events in this region shortly.

The canal at Lake Providence is completed, and only requires two hours labor in cutting the levee to turn a column of water from the Mississippi into Bayou Macon, Tensas, Black and Red Rivers. The water will not be let in for a week. It is said that yesterday Col. Ferguson of the Confederate army sent a flag of truce to Capt. Pritchard of the gunboat Tyler, now lying off Greenville, Mississippi, demanding the reason of the capture of two men bearing a flag of truce the preceding day. Captain Pritchard replied that the men were taken as spies, and requested Col. Ferguson to send no more flags, except on important matters. Col. Ferguson's command comprises 1,500 men, and is now stationed on Deer Creek, six miles in the rear of Greenville."

From all accounts, Gen. Burbridge was badly whipped near Greenville a fortnight since. I have not ascertained the extent of our losses, but they will probably reach fifty in killed, wounded and prisoners.

The water in this neighborhood is rising at a rapid rate, and unless we soon get ready to assume active offensive operations, which will cause us to remove to some drier quarters, the army will be drowned out.

I am glad to be able to announce an improvement in the military condition of the troops.

The excavation of the canal across the Peninsula is being carried on as rapidly as possible.

Nothing new in this direction has occurred for several days.

The Confederate gunboat Webb, is lying close into the Mississippi shore, evidently sinking. Her late encounter with the Indianola proved too much for her.

LATER.

In Sight of Vicksburg, March 13,
via Cairo, March 18, 1863.

Night before last twenty-five rebel soldiers crossed the River from Vicksburg, in small skiffs, and attempted to cut the State Levee below the mouth of the Canal. They were discovered, and every man of them taken. For a time we were apprehensive of an attack. The long roll was beaten in the camps, alarm bells rung, on the rams and ironclads, and all hands piped to quarters as if to repel boarders.

The captured men with prisoners taken by Col. Eliet, were sent up the river this morning.

Nothing of interest except as above, has occurred in this section since the date of our last dispatch.

Last night a bright red light was displayed in Vicksburg, evidently a signal light. It was withdrawn about eleven o'clock, and followed by no demonstration whatever, so far as we could determine.

Of course your readers know by this time that there is no truth in the ridiculous rumor from rebel sources, of the defeat and disaster to the fleet before Vicksburg.

The officers captured on the Indianola, are in Vicksburg.

Several dummies sent down the Canal, drew fire from the rebel batteries.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Cairo, March 18, 1863.

By the arrival of the steamer Belle Memphis, we have advices from below of later date, and Memphis papers of the 17th. The news is not particularly important. The reported capture of Yazoo City is not confirmed, and is supposed to be premature. The signals agreed upon, showing that the fleet had passed Haines' Bluff, and believed to have been heard by Commodore Porter, and reported to Gen. Grant, but, as nothing has since been heard from the fleet, are thought to have been the sound of thunder or some accidental explosion. Still, there is no doubt of the success of that expedition.

An expedition of Illinois troops went out from Memphis to Hernando, Friday last. Several buildings were destroyed en route, and a number of Confederates captured. We had two skirmishes—one on Saturday, the other on Sunday—in which we lost two commissioned officers. No particulars were known when the Memphis left.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Madison, March 18, 1863.

This morning Senator Hamilton introduced a bill for the relief of civil engineers and their corps engaged in the survey or construction of railway lines. A bill for the settlement of the claim of the Rock River Canal Company against the State, if such claim is just, was introduced.

Mr. Young, from the Joint Committee to whom was referred the joint resolution in relation to the enlarged facilities for the transportation of Wisconsin products eastward to the Atlantic coast to Europe, submitted an elaborate report recommending the adoption of the resolution with various amendments. The chief amendments authorize the Governor to appoint twenty-five delegates from the State to attend the canal enlargement convention, which has been called to meet in Chicago in June next, for the consideration of measures leading to the enlarged facilities of transportation to and from tide water. The amendments and resolutions were adopted in the Assembly.

Mr. Walworth's resolution thanking the soldiers for their bravery and loyalty, was unanimously adopted.

Bills were introduced to amend the law in regard to terms of University Regents; to repeal the act of 1850, concerning proceedings against vessels; to make insanity a ground for divorce, and in regard to lands sold for delinquent taxes.

The Governor has issued military commissions as follows:

Third Regiment—To Lieut. Col. Wm. Hawley, as Colonel, vice Ruger, promoted; to Major John W. Scott as Lieutenant Colonel, vice Hawley.

Sixth Regiment—To Lieut. Col. E. S. Bragg as Colonel, vice Cutler, promoted; to Major Rufus R. Dawes as Lieutenant Colonel, vice Bragg; to Capt. J. F. Hauser as Major, vice Dawes.

Fourth Regiment—Lieut. Col. S. A. Bean as Colonel, vice Paine, promoted; Major F. Boardman as Lieutenant Colonel, vice Bean, promoted; Capt. J. Bailey as Major, vice Boardman.

The Assembly met this evening and adjourned to allow the Democratic members to attend a Copperhead meeting. In the latter three cheers were given for the Copperheads, whereupon about twenty soldiers of the 30th regiment, present, rose and gave three rousing cheers for Abe Lincoln.

The Senate is engaged in discussing political resolutions. Senator Spooner has made an able speech in support of the war and the Administration. The lobbies and floor are crowded with a large audience, including many ladies. Sat. Clark is making in reply, a Copperhead effort, which is doing his political reputation full justice.

FROM PORT HUDSON.

Rebel Rumor via Richmond.

Farragut Attacks and is Repulsed.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Washington, March 18, 1863.

Gen. Dix has forwarded here statements from Richmond papers to the effect that on last Sunday, the 15th instant, Admiral Farragut attacked Port Hudson, and after a sharp fight, was seriously repulsed, one vessel, the Mississippi, being sunk. The rebels admit, however, that one of our vessels ran the blockade and is now between Port Hudson and Vicksburg. This rebel report is not fully credited here.

Fortress Monroe, March 18.—Richmond papers of the 17th say that on the 14th Admiral Farragut attacked Port Hudson, and was repulsed. The Mississippi was burned. Farragut went down the river in his flag-ship, which was disabled. The land force did not join in the attack.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

WORKINGS OF COPPERHEAD POISON.

HOW THE SOLDIERS VIEW IT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Indianapolis, March 18, 1863.

Reuben Staul, a deserter, shot and killed a soldier named Hoffman, who was attempting to arrest him near Delphi, in this State, on Saturday. The murderer is still at large.

Upon the arrival of the Cincinnati train to-day, a party of indignant soldiers seized, destroyed and threw into the river all of the Cincinnati *Enquirers* intended for the subscribers at this point.

Commissioner Goodwin arrived in this city last night from Murfreesboro, with over $200,000 for soldiers' families.

Osgoods & Smith's boot and peg factory was destroyed by fire last night. Loss over $15,000—insurance $5,000.

FROM GEN. HUNTER'S COMMAND.

Two Reported Federal Misadventures.

BAD NEWS FROM FLORIDA.

New York, March 18.—A Hilton Head letter, dated on the night of the 13th, states that Lieutenant Rusley and nine men—three of the latter of the 9th Maine regiment, and the rest of the engineer regiment—were captured by a squad of rebels, who crossed the river and found our pickets asleep and without a musket loaded.

A rumor was brought by the steamer Union that the negro expedition into Florida and Georgia had been captured. It was commanded by Cols. Higginson and Montgomery.

Late advices from Port Royal, S. C., stated that Col. Higginson, with a disciplined body of blacks, had departed on an important expedition, expecting to land in Florida and to proceed thence into Georgia. A correspondent says:

These negro soldiers will have more important work on hand than standing behind breastworks and offering themselves up as food for the forces of the South. In Florida, if in no other State, they are to have the advance, and will be ordered not only to hold forts, but to advance from the sea coast and capture them. Jim Montgomery, of Kansas fame, will be heard from away in the interior. With negro cavalry mounted upon mules and Southern ponies, he will give the rebels of Florida more trouble than he ever gave the incipient ones in Kansas.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Rumored Whereabouts of Price.

A REBEL ADVANCE THREATENED.

THE SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION TO THE ST. FRANCIS RIVER.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

St. Louis, March 18, 1863.

The information concerning Gen. Price's movements, published in the Little Rock *True Democrat* of last Wednesday, is confirmed through another source. Price is reported at Camden, Arkansas, on the Washita River, with two batteries of new English rifled cannon.

The rebels in Arkansas are told again that an advance into Missouri will commence immediately.

Nothing further has been heard of the Marmaduke raid.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Memphis, March 16, via Cairo, March 18, 1863.

Col. Powell Clayton's expedition up the St. Francis was entirely successful. He captured forty-six prisoners in all; also three smugglers at the mouth of Little River, having thirteen barrels of salt, two barrels of flour, eighty bottles of quinine, and a large amount of ammunition. He also captured fifteen hogsheads of sugar, contraband. At Wittsbury they found the steamer Miller sunk by the rebels in anticipation of their approach. They went within twenty miles of Missouri, and returned without the loss of a man. The expedition consisted of fifty infantry, twenty-five cavalry and one section of artillery.

Fayetteville, Ark., March 17.—An intelligent gentleman from Texas arrived here this evening. He represents the rebels in that State as in a most deplorable condition, but Union men only denounced the Southern Confederacy.

A large party was trying to raise a "Lone Star" flag. Colonies are being made up to go to Mexico. A prominent rebel officer, who came to this place with a flag of truce this morning, also expressed the opinion that should the cause of the South fail, they will retire into Mexico to establish a Republic under the French Protectorate.

Exchange of Political Prisoners.

Fortress Monroe, March 18.—Col. Ludlow has just returned from City Point, having completed arrangements for the exchange of all political prisoners. Those in Richmond are released to-day, those in Salisbury, next week.

FROM WASHINGTON.

TREASURY AND FINANCE MATTERS.

The Appointment of Provost Marshal General Fry.

Enrolling the National Forces.

First Appointment under the Conscription Act.

COL. JAMES B. FRY, U. S. A., MADE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

General Orders No. 67.

War Department, Adj't Gen'l's Office,
Washington, March 17, 1863.

It is hereby ordered: *First*. That Col. James B. Fry, A. A. G., U. S. A., be and hereby is detailed as Provost Marshal General of the United States, in pursuance of Sec. 5 of the act approved March 3d, 1863, for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes.

He is accordingly authorized and required to perform the duties of Provost Marshal General set forth in the said act, and such other duties as may properly pertain to his office. All communications relating to the office of Provost Marshal and the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid, will be addressed to him.

Second. That all appointments which have heretofore been made of Provost Marshals, are hereby revoked.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. Thomas, Adjutant General.

OF THE DUTIES OF PROVOST MARSHAL.

[From the Conscription Act.]

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That for each of said districts there shall be appointed by the President a Provost Marshal, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Captain of cavalry, or an officer of said rank shall be detailed by the President, who shall be under the direction and subject to the orders of a Provost Marshal General, appointed or detailed by the President of the United States, whose office shall be at the seat of Government, forming a separate bureau of the War Department, and whose rank, pay, and emoluments shall be those of a Colonel of cavalry.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Provost Marshal General, with the approval of the Secretary of War, to make rules and regulations for the government of his subordinates; to furnish them with the names and residences of all deserters from the army, or any of the land forces in the service of the United States, including the militia, when reported to him by the commanding officers; to communicate to them all orders of the President in reference to calling out the national forces; to furnish proper blanks and instructions for enrolling and drafting; to file and preserve copies of all enrollment lists; to require stated reports of all proceedings on the part of his subordinates; to audit all accounts connected with the service under his direction; and to perform such other duties as the President may prescribe in carrying out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Provost Marshals to arrest all deserters, whether regulars, volunteers, militiamen, or persons called into the service under this or any other act of Congress, wherever they may be found, and to send them to the nearest military commander or military post; to detect, seize, and confine spies of the enemy, who shall, without unreasonable delay, be delivered to the custody of the General commanding the department in which they may be arrested, to be tried as soon as the exigencies of the service will permit; to obey all lawful orders and regulations of the Provost Marshal General, and such as may be prescribed by law, concerning the enrollment and calling into service of the national forces.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Washington, March 18, 1863.

The latest advices from Richmond speak of gold selling there at 450, and add that private sales have been made at a much higher figure.

Thurlow Weed is now in town. Also Gov. Tod of Ohio.

Lieut. Col. Fry of the regular army, well known in the West as Chief of Staff to Gen. Buell, has been appointed Provost Marshal General, completely upsetting the speculations of everybody as to this appointment. Col. Fry's headquarters will continue at the War Department.

Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer, announces to-day, that henceforth five instead of four per cent. interest, will be paid on temporary deposits. That no more temporary deposits will be taken in gold, and that hereafter, half of Quartermaster's warrants will be paid in gold, instead of one quarter as heretofore. The balance as before, in certificates of indebtedness.

Gen. Buford lost $1,900 by having his pocket picked to-day, in an oyster saloon.

Gens. Ord and Schoepff, have been relieved from duty on Buell's court, which will sit ten days longer in Cincinnati, and then adjourn to Baltimore.

The Supreme Court of this District cannot sit until May, under the existing law. The Clerk is not yet selected. There is talk of appointing R. J. Meigs of Tennessee, and making Wylder codifier of District laws, in the place of Meigs.

Judges Carter and Olin are reported to have declared that no lawyer should practice in the Court who had not taken the oath of allegiance. It is said that a leading lawyer of the District yesterday declared that he would not do it, and more of the Washington bar will follow his example.

The reported withdrawal of Sigel's resignation is entirely untrue. It is believed in Gen. Sigel's old corps that Gen. Schurz will be assigned to its command, but this is doubtful.

Capt. Dahlgren, late of Gen. Sigel's staff, has been appointed to a position upon the staff of Gen. Hooker.

Washington, March 18.—Much speculation is indulged in concerning the action of the Government respecting the affairs of Utah. Private parties have suggested different courses of policy.

From what has transpired to-day, it is probable that Gov. Harding, and the judges complained of will be sustained. It is said by gentlemen acquainted with Utah affairs, that the arrest of Brigham Young by Judge Kinney, was an arrangement agreed upon between the two to test the Constitutionality of the anti-Poligamy law, and to create the impression that there is no resistance to judicial process in that Territory.

While English journals indulge in severe criticisms on the letter of Secretary Seward, declining the French peace propositions, it is noticeable that nothing in the way of unfriendly comment, in official and unofficial sources, has reached our Government from France.

Secretary Chase, when speaking to his friends respecting his recent visit to New York, says it was both agreeable and satisfactory.

Washington, March 18.—Colonel James B. Fry has been appointed Provost Marshal General.

The Secretary of War has repeatedly expressed the opinion that the great and decisive battles of the campaign will be fought in the Southwest, and is confident that they will result in the speedy suppression of the rebellion.

Provision has been made for Rosecrans' safety against the combined rebel attack; also against an invasion of Kentucky and Missouri.

Gen. Fremont has gone to New York, his interviews with the Secretary of War having proved unsatisfactory.

The General Land Office here will grant this week, to parties in California, warrants for upwards of 6,000 acres of lands among the most valuable in that State.

New York, March 18.—A special to the *Herald* says:

It is stated that a draft of 500,000 men will soon be ordered, and that arrangements have been made to enforce the Conscription without difficulty.

The report brought by the last steamer from Europe, of the intention of the Emperor Napoleon to withdraw his army from Mexico, is discredited in diplomatic circles here. On the other hand, they think the French army in Mexico will be largely augmented in the next ninety days. Such also are are said to be the advices received by our Government.

FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Jefferson City, Mo., March 18, 1863.

The State Senate has passed a joint resolution authorizing the Governor to call an election of delegates to a State Convention, to consider the best means of exterminating slavery from Missouri. The same body has been engaged to-day considering amendments to the constitution to restrict slavery hereafter, and its gradual abolishment.

FROM LANSING.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Lansing, Mich., March 18, 1863.

The appropriation for the Insane Asylum has been increased to $20,000 annually for two years. This enables the Board of Managers to finish the building.

The House would not recede from its amendment to the State bill fixing the sum at $18,000, and as it became a question of $20,000 or no appropriation at all, several Senators who had opposed the large sum re-considered their action and secured the passage of the bill as amended.

The Swamp Land Road bill was defeated in the Senate after a severe struggle on the part of its friends to prune it of objectionable amendments which had been made to it. There is much feeling in relation to the matter on the part of northern members.

To-morrow closes the present session of the Legislature. A considerable number of bills will not be reached which ought to pass.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Cairo, March 18, 1863.

Part of Gen. Asboth's expedition up the rivers Cumberland and Tennessee returned this evening. It is supposed the remainder may go on through the country to Columbus. The enemy were not in any force.

The people will keep up the railroad and telegraph communication between Jackson and Columbus, giving security for the machinery and running it themselves.

FROM MURFREESBORO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Murfreesboro, March 18, 1863.

Three thousand rebels are reported to be at Middleton.

A grand review of General Crittenden's corps was held to-day.

Sergeant Wm. Edwards, Company F, 17th Indiana, taken prisoner at Woodbury about twelve days ago, effected his escape, and after wandering eight days and nights through the woods arrived in camp last night.

We have good evidence that there is no rebel force at Chattanooga.

The fine weather continues.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

St. Louis, Mo., March 18, 1863.

Two hundred of the negroes lately arrived from Helena, are going to Kansas. The rest have been eagerly hired by farmers from Illinois and Iowa. None are allowed to go into the interior of Missouri for fear of kidnappers.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

A BRILLIANT FEDERAL CAVALRY RAID.

Gallant Achievement of Averill's Troopers.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, March 18.—A most brilliant cavalry fight occurred on the Rappahannock, yesterday, beyond Kelly's Ford. A reconnoissance, under the command of Gen. Averill, forced a passage over the river in the face of a determined resistance by a considerable body of rebel sharpshooters, who were covered by houses and rifle pits, and a dry mill race with an abattis in front.

The ford admitted but a single horseman at a time, and the stream which was swollen was very rapid.

Arriving at the south side of the river, our cavalry charged the rebels in their entrenchments, killing or capturing nearly the entire force, besides securing a large number of horses picketed near by.

A short distance from the shore, General Averill's command encountered the rebel cavalry under Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee, who had hastened from Culpepper to prevent our passage. They made some dashing charges on our troops, who repulsed, and in turn charged them with fatal effect, using sabres only in the conflict.

Whenever the enemy made a stand they were immediately charged upon and routed from their positions with great loss. The battle lasted five hours, and was a series of charges and hand to hand conflicts resulting in the falling back of the enemy. The forces were about 200 on each side.

The enemy at last took refuge behind an entrenched battery four miles from the ford, flanked by rifle pits and abattis. General Averill having accomplished his object and secured his prisoners, the wounded on both sides, and a large number of horses, recrossed the river without attack or demonstration on the part of the rebels, who were so badly whipped that they could not follow or annoy him.

Among the prisoners is Major Breckinridge, a cousin of the traitor John C. Breckinridge. The prisoners characterize the affair on our part as one of the ablest and most gallantly fought cavalry raids of the war, and admit that their own troops were totally demoralized by the gallant sabre charge of our cavalry. About eighty prisoners have been brought in.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
March 17, 1863.

There is no news of importance. The enemy are massed upon our right. All is quiet along the river.

New York, March 18.—The *World's* special dated "Stoneman's Station, March 15th," says:

"An important cavalry movement is about to be made near this place,—the object of the attack being a force of the enemy located at a vitally strategetic position. The result of the movement, if this proves to be as now anticipated, will be of the greatest moment. It will transpire within a few days."

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette, 17th.]

John Atwell, esq., of Allegheny, has just returned from a visit of observation to the army of the Potomac, and speaks, in the highest terms of the health, condition and spirits of the soldiers. He visited nearly all the camps, "and the region round about," and having mixed freely with the men, is prepared to give an intelligent and reliable opinion. Whatever may have been the condition of the army in times past, it certainly does not now exhibit the slightest degree of demoralization. The men are in excellent spirits—well clothed, well fed, and under complete discipline. There are, to be sure, dissatisfied individuals to be found in every camp, but the great mass of the army is in first rate fighting trim—all the stories about "demoralization" to the contrary notwithstanding. The men are not only not demoralized, but they are awaiting anxiously for the mud to dry up, knowing that, with the disappearance of this impediment, they will be at once led against the enemy. They have every confidence in their commander, and are willing at all times to go wherever "fighting Joe Hooker" may lead them.

A Habeas Corpus Case in Iowa.

DesMoines, March 17.—Judge Gray, of the District Court here, made a decision in the habeas corpus case yesterday, which involves a legal and political question of very considerable importance. The case was brought before him on application of the parent of a minor son in the army, who was under arrest as a deserter, to have him discharged, having enlisted without his parent's consent. Judge Gray granted the writ against the Marshal who had the minor in charge, but, on the return of that officer that he had the prisoner by virtue of the authority of the Federal Government, the Judge refused to entertain the case, further holding that, as a State Judge, under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the celebrated Booth case, from Wisconsin, he had no right to inquire into the illegality of the imprisonment complained of, after it appeared from the return of the Marshal that he held him by virtue of the authority of the Federal Government; that the only redress was in the Federal courts, any other course involving a conflict of Federal and State authority. The case will be renewed in the Federal courts.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

New York, March 18.—A meeting was held at the Stock Exchange this afternoon, which was addressed by Cyrus W. Field, Esq., on the subject of the Atlantic Telegraph. Over £4,000 was subscribed as follows: Morse & Co. £2,500; Edward Dodge £1,000; other parties £700.

A committee of ten was appointed to act in concert with those previously appointed by the Chamber of Commerce and Produce Exchange, in securing subscriptions towards the fulfillment of the project.

The Pirate Florida.

New York, March 18.—The bark Sarah A. Nicholas, from Buenos Ayres for Cuba, was chased into the harbor of St. Thomas, by the pirate Florida. The authorities detained the pirate until six hours after the sailing of the bark.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, March 18.—There was fighting on the Blackwater yesterday. No particulars received. The rebels attacked Newbern last Friday, but were defeated.

From Trenton.

Trenton, N. J., March 18.—The peace resolutions passed the House, 35 to 13, after an animated debate. The loan bill of $1,000,000 passed to-day, also a tax bill for $300,000.

The French in the Halls of Montezuma.

Fortress Monroe, March 18.—Richmond papers contain a rumor that the City of Mexico has been captured by the French.

Aid for Ireland.

New York, March 18.—It is stated that A. T. Stewart has chartered a ship to be filled with food for the destitute in Ireland.

The New Hampshire Election.

A dispatch from the Concord *Statesman* office gives returns from all the towns in New Hampshire except thirteen, which gave last year 414 for Berry and 614 for Stark. Taking that vote for a basis, the majority in the State against the Democratic candidate for Governor is about 300.

The total vote this year is about 66,500. Last year it was 56,000.

For Congress—in the First district, Marcy, Democrat, has 60 to 75 majority. Rollins, Republican, in the Second district, has about 300 majority. Patterson, Republican, in the Third district, has about 300 majority.

The Governor's Council stands—3 Republicans, 2 Democrats.

The Senate stands—9 Republicans, 3 Democrats.

The House stands—45 to 50 Republican majority.

Pretty Effectually Disposed of.—Certain Copperhead resolutions were introduced in the Maine Legislature and were killed in the manner described as follows by the Augusta *Journal*: "Their throat was cut—the jugular completely severed—by the sharp knife of their father, and then their lifeless remains were hanged to the uncompromising tree of loyalty by the unanimous vote of the House—133 to 0."

Under Marching Orders.—The 14th cavalry, Col. Capron, now at Camp Peoria, have been for a week under marching orders, to report at Louisville, Ky., to Gen. Boyle. The regiment will leave as soon as transportation is provided, which will be furnished by Capt. Potter, A. Q. M., of Chicago.—*Peoria Transcript*.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive advertisements for this and all the leading Northwestern papers.

☞ For Wants, For Sale, Boarding, For Rent, Found, Lost &c., see Fourth Page.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in Chicago, or on improved farms within 100 miles of Chicago. HOMMER & PECK, 118 Randolph st. P. O. Drawer [illegible]. mh19-b[illegible]

THE LADIES OF UNION PARK Congregational Society will give an entertainment at their Church on Reuben street, between Madison and Lake, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 20th inst., for the benefit of the Sabbath School. mh19 b[illegible]

GREAT BARGAIN.—The "Atlantic House," Joliet, is offered for sale for a few days, at $3,500. It is built of stone, is three stories high, contains twenty-eight rooms, and is directly opposite the Rock Island Depot. Title perfect. REES & SLOCUM, 88 Dearborn st. mh19-b[illegible]

ALL MASONS AND BRICKLAYERS are respectfully invited to attend the meeting on Saturday, March 21st at 7½ o'clock, at the West Market Hall, to agree on some mode of properly regulating the wages. Punctual attendance is expected. By order of the German Masons' Society. mh19-b[illegible] THE COMMITTEE.

PATENT RIGHT AT A BARGAIN.—The Patent Right of a valuable Farming Tool will be disposed of on easy terms for cash or other property. It can be made by any mechanic, and will save its cost in a single day's use. Every farmer wants one. Address "PATENT RIGHT," Post Office Box 1401, or call at 139 Dearborn street, Room 19, on Saturday of this week for particulars. mh19-b[illegible]

JOURNEYMEN HORSE-SHOERS' SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Journeymen Horse-Shoers' Society, held on the Moulders' Hall, March 17th, the members wish to notify their employers that they will strike for higher wages on MONDAY, March 23d. mh19-b[illegible] W. KELLY, Secretary.

H. DOOLITTLE, BANKER, 40 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. Deposits received. Exchange bought and sold and every facility for the transaction of all business pertaining to Banking. my3-r[illegible]

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
Several Stores on Lake and Randolph streets.
House and Lot on North Clark street.
House and Lot on Washington street.
House and Lot on Wabash avenue.
House and Lot on Ohio street, near Wolcott street.
120 feet corner Canal and Polk street.
50 by 100 feet on West Madison street.
30 by 165 feet on State street, near Harrison street.
Also, a fine farm in Iroquois County, containing 360 of the best land (20 acres wood land) at the low price of $15 per acre. Can be exchanged for city property. Apply at the Real Estate office of J. F. OLINGER, 61 South Clark street, Room 8. mh19-b[illegible]

FOR SALE— RESIDENCE PROPERTY.
Two Lots, south front, 25x125 feet each, with Cottages, on Washington street, near Halsted. $2,500 each.
Two fine Houses, with large lots, on Monroe street, near Aberdeen.
House and Lot on Third avenue, near Van Buren street. $4,500. Apply to
mh19-b[illegible] REES & SLOCUM, 88 Dearborn st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL. THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, 22,500 tons burthen will be dispatched
FROM LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 4. Tuesday, May 9. | FROM NEW YORK, Saturday, April 25. Tuesday, June 9.
First Cabin $95 to $135. Third Cabin $[illegible]. Second Cabin $70. Steerage $[illegible].
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced surgeon on board. Berths should be secured immediately. For further particulars, apply to JAMES WARRACK, 13 Lake st., Chicago. CHAS. [illegible] WHITNEY, [illegible] Broadway, N. Y. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents. mh19-b[illegible]

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS. Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers, Discharged for Disability arising from Wounds or Injuries received in action, Are entitled to the full Bounty of $100. Call in with Discharge, or address with stamp, ISAAC R. HITT & CO., mh17-b[illegible] 63 Clark st., opp. Sherman House.

BARRETT, KING & CO., 27 Lake Street, Invite the attention of the Trade to their stock of Ready-Made Clothing AND FURNISHING GOODS. Our Stock is by far the largest in this market, and we offer some BARGAINS, even in these days of high prices. mh19-b[illegible]

TRIOMPHE DE GAND. The EVANSTON FRUIT FARM offers plants of this celebrated Strawberry at $[illegible] per 100, and where 1,000 or more are taken, at $[illegible] per 1,000; Brinkle's Orange Raspberries, [illegible] per dozen; [illegible] Lawton Blackberries $[illegible] per doz. [illegible] Red Dutch Currants [illegible]. Numerous other choice things at corresponding rates. Orders now received. Fall orders filled ready for shipment. Address HENRY M. KIDDER & CO., (Late Kidder & Knox,) Evanston, Ill. mh19-b[illegible]

H. A. BUCK, M. D., EXAMINING SURGEON FOR PENSIONS. Also, general practitioner of Medicine and Surgery. Office Room No. 1, 63 Clark street, opposite the Sherman House. mh19-b[illegible]

SMOKY CHIMNEYS.—BETT'S SELF-DRAFT and VENTILATING CHIMNEY CAPS. The only thing ever invented that will effectually prevent all kinds of Chimneys from smoking. Manufactured and sold by BEECHER & PARKER, 200 Madison street, East end of the bridge. mh[illegible]

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL, Via New York, calling at QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND. Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia S. S. Company, Will dispatch every Saturday one of their full power Clyde-built iron steamships, as follows:
City of New York .... Saturday, March 21.
City of Baltimore .... do. do. 28.
Edinburgh .... do. do. [illegible]
And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from pier 44 North River.
RATES OF OCEAN PASSAGE. Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
FIRST CABIN .... $[illegible] | STEERAGE .... $[illegible]
do. to London .... [illegible] | do. to London .... [illegible]
do. to Paris .... [illegible] | do. to Paris .... [illegible]
do. to Hamburg .... [illegible] | do. to Hamburgh .... [illegible]
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets in Chicago at these rates. For further information, apply to F. A. EMORY, Agent, 54 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

FIRE INSURANCE.
SPRINGFIELD F. & M. INS. CO., Of Springfield, Mass.
PARK F. INS. CO., of New York.
MERCHANTS INS. CO., of Hartford, Conn.
CONNECTICUT INS. CO., of Hartford, Conn.
HOME INS. CO., of New Haven, Conn.
RELIEF FIRE INS. CO., of New York.
IRVING FIRE INS. CO., " "
WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS INS. CO., Of Pittsfield.
L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Agents, Corner Lake and Lasalle sts., Chicago.
☞ No charge for Revenue Stamps.
LYMAN BAIRD. FRANCIS BRADLEY. S. E. [illegible]

INSURANCE. We represent the following New York Companies:
Continental, Security,
Metropolitan, [illegible],
North American, Goodhue,
Columbia.
D. W. [illegible] A. H. WARD. | D. W. [illegible] & CO., No. 1 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

New Advertisements.

YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Election, Monday, March 23, 1863.
REGULAR TICKET.
For President—F. L. UNDERWOOD, of Underwood & Co.
First Vice President—H. A. HURLBUT, of J. H. Reed & Co.
Second Vice President—A. L. SEWELL, of Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding.
Corresponding Secretary—H. D. PENFIELD, Land Department Illinois Central R. R.
Recording Secretary—J. M. CHAPMAN, 84 Lake street.
Treasurer—L. J. GAGE, Cashier Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co.
Managers—J. V. FARWELL, of Cooley, Farwell & Co.; E. W. KING, of Barrett, King & Co.; W. W. HINSDALE; JAS. R. GILLETTE, of A. B. Kent & Co.; J. W. STANLEY, of H. W. Hinsdale & Co.
mh19-b[illegible]

YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Election, Monday, March 23, 1863.
UNION TICKET.
FOR PRESIDENT, B. F. JACOBS, Of Bellamy, Jacobs & Co.
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT, H. A. HURLBUT, Of J. H. Reed & Co.
SECOND VICE PRESIDENT, J. G. CONRAD, Banker.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, H. D. PENFIELD, Illinois Central Railroad.
RECORDING SECRETARY, E. W. HAWLEY.
TREASURER, S. A. KEAN, Of Preston, Willard & Kean.
MANAGERS, J. V. FARWELL, Of Cooley, Farwell & Co.
H. W. KING, Of Barrett, King & Co.
F. A. EMORY, Of Liverpool Steamship Co.
W. H. BRADLEY, Clerk U. S. Court.
J. W. DEAN, 34 Clark street.
mh19-b[illegible]

AMERICAN GOLD, SILVER AND FOREIGN COIN, WANTED AT HIGHEST PREMIUM. STATE BANK OF INDIANA AND KENTUCKY Purchased at 3 per cent. premium. Also, Custom House Notes, LEGAL TENDER TREASURY NOTES, State Bank of Iowa, State Bank of Ohio and Canada Currency, AT A HIGH PREMIUM. LAND WARRANTS Bought at an advance on other Markets. Orders for Government Securities Solicited. E. W. MORSE, Agent, mh18-b[illegible] 28 CLARK STREET, Chicago.

Lillie's Patent WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON SAFES. Protection against Fire and resistance to the ravages of the burglar, should be the qualities sought for in purchasing a Safe. The above is the only Merchant's Safe in use that COMBINES THE STRICTLY BURGLAR AND FIRE PROOF QUALITIES. Business men can learn from statistics that a thousand dollars are lost by burglary to one dollar by fire, through the insecurity of Safes; and should also know that no Sheet Iron Safe can be considered burglar proof. Examine the construction of Lillie's Safe, and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. BANK WORK OF ANY DESCRIPTION FURNISHED. A. L. WINNE, mh13-b[illegible] 30 Dearborn street, Chicago.

PRICE LIST OF Lillie's Fire Proofs. These Fire Proofs are manufactured to supply a demand for Security against Fire, less expensive than Lillie's celebrated and superior Chilled and Wrought Iron Burglar and Fire Proof Safes. Will be warranted to furnish similar and equal security to the contents [illegible] as this or any other [illegible]. Are [illegible] with heavy bolts and silver plated knobs. List of Sizes, and Prices of [illegible] Proofs. (Keep this to compare with other Price Lists.)

	OUTSIDE.			INSIDE.			
	Height.	Width.	Depth.	Height.	Width.	Depth.	Prices.
No. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

I have a full supply of Lillie's celebrated Patent Chilled and Wrought Iron Safe and Bank Locks, to which I would invite the attention of Bankers and Merchants. A. L. WINNE, Agent for Lillie's Safes, 30 Dearborn street, Chicago. mh13-b[illegible]

GROCERIES. G. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, 16 & 18 STATE STREET. [mh13-b[illegible]]

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., AGENTS FOR Boston Belting Company's CELEBRATED RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING, AND HOSE. 131 LAKE STREET.

200 Bbls. ARDESCO OIL, 100 bbls. Kier's Oil, 200 bbls. Hope Oil, 50 bbls. Benzole, For sale at lowest market rates, by GEO. C. POPE, 129....CLARK STREET....129. fe[illegible]

SELECT GOODS. We are constantly receiving supplies of choice and elegant goods. Our assortment of articles for the Toilet select. Drugs and Chemicals, Delicacies for Invalids, etc., etc., is unsurpassed. It is our determination that everything sold at our establishment shall be of a superior quality. SMITH & DWYER, Druggists and Chemists, 92 and 94 Lake street.

SEED WHEAT! SEED WHEAT! —Choice Iowa and Wisconsin Club; also "Golden [illegible]" Wheat, for Spring, for sale in quantities to suit, at 22 South Water street, by WHEELER & BAXTER. mh[illegible]

New Advertisements.

NEW SPRING GOODS FOR First-class City Trade. We have received within a week, about 300,000 DOLLARS WORTH RICH SILKS, SPRING DRESS GOODS, SPRING SHAWLS, SPRING CLOAKS, HOSIERY, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LINENS And an unlimited variety of Housekeeping and Domestic Dry Goods of every description, all bought for NETT CASH before the recent great advance, and will be sold FOR CASH ONLY, and below present values. Our stock of Spring Dress Goods Is the choicest we have ever shown, comprising all the newest Parisian Novelties. W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 & 169 Lake street, Chicago. Chicago, March 24, 1863. [illegible]

HUNTINGTON, WADSWORTH & CO., JOBBERS IN CLOTHING, AND Gents' Furnishing Goods, 34 & 36 LAKE STREET, Corner Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill. Manufacturers and Jobbers at 95 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. We have the largest and best assorted stock (direct from our manufactory) to be found west of New York, to which we invite the attention of Western merchants. Having bought our goods early last Fall, we are enabled to sell at a large per centage less than the same goods can now be manufactured. mh[illegible]

HERRING'S Patent CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, WITH HERRING AND FLOYD'S PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON. mh6-[illegible] 40 STATE ST., Chicago.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, Are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Tin Plate, SHEET IRON, COPPER, Wire, Nails, GLASS AND FARMING TOOLS, Ever offered in this market. WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST AXES IN AMERICA. Our goods were purchased before the recent advance, and we shall sell them as low as they can be purchased East, and many articles without adding transportation. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., my26 [illegible] 61 Lake street, Chicago.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS, In the City of Chicago, At Auction, June 17th, 1863. The articles of association of the "Chicago Land Company" require that the trust shall be closed in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand, at the time belonging to the association, shall be sold at Public Auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third Wednesday, the 17th day of June, 1863.
The undersigned, Trustee of the "Chicago Land Company," will therefore on Wednesday, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the city of Chicago:
[illegible] Lots in Sheffield's Addition to Chicago.
[illegible] " Elston Addition, west side of North Branch.
[illegible] " " " east " "
67 " Wright's " west " "
3 " Original Town of Chicago.
Also, Mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about $11,500.
54 Contracts, covering 96 Lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.
Of the above lots, 6,732 feet front on a spacious Canal 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property; and 4,300 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.
The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.
MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.
Chicago, March 16th, 1863. mh16-b[illegible]

RAILWAY TIMEKEEPERS. Especially Adopted for Army Sales. Owing to the premium on specie, our price is now $[illegible] per case of six; not sold in less quantities. THESE ARE OUR STRONGEST RATES. The New York Illustrated News, of Feb. 7th, 1863, says—"The HUBBARD BROS. of this city are importing a most appropriate and serviceable Watch for Army Sales. Its appearance is neat and taking; the cheap and tawdy look of Watches of that class being wholly avoided. This novelty should meet the quick and heavy sale it merits, and we bespeak for that enterprising firm an extensive patronage." Retail at from $20 to $25 each, readily. Prices—Heavy silver-plated or electro-gold plated, per case of six, $48. TERMS CASH. If by mail send Treasury Notes, or draft on New York payable to our order. Soldiers and others in disloyal States must send cash in advance. Address HUBBARD BROS., Sole Importers, Nos. 65 & 67 Nassau, cor. John st., New York. mh14-b[illegible]

LUMBER FOR SALE.—Fifty thousand feet of Good Seasoned Box Lumber FOR SALE CHEAP, In lots of five or ten thousand each, (a large portion of it good for wagon material), at Bell's Pork Packing Establishment, [illegible]. For information please apply to A. GRAY & CO., Lumber Merchants, Clark street, near the Burlington Quincy crossing, or [illegible]. mh[illegible]

LADIES READ THIS ATTENTIVELY.—Give up the use of that vile compound called [illegible] [illegible] can deceive no one no matter how [illegible] Nothing is more beautiful and desirable than a skin white as alabaster, worthy of admiration [illegible] a complexion of rosy cheeks, lips red as coral, [illegible] DAZZLING BEAUTY AND PUR[illegible]. Do away with your paraphernalia of cosmetics, pomatums, blooms of roses, and other humbugs; follow my directions and you will find to your surprise that in a very short space of time you will possess a beautiful complexion. Send address and one stamp to A. D. LAMONT, Perfumer, Box 483, New York City. [illegible]

FEED MILLS.—I am Agent for the best Iron Combined Grinding and Shelling Feed Mill now in use. They will grind the family and of any kind of grain for feed. They are strong and durable, and will do all they are recommended to do. For particulars address C. [illegible], No. [illegible] Sherman House, corner of Wells and Washington streets. [illegible]

MAGIC LANTERNS AND DISSOLVING VIEW or STEREOSCOPTICON APPARATUS, with either Kerosene Oil, the Ox-Calcium or the Ox-hydrogen lights, by which pictures can be thrown on a screen [illegible] [illegible] feet in diameter [illegible]. Also, [illegible] in America and Europe, pictures of places, incidents and battles of the present rebellion, in great variety, for the above instruments, made by JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., 924 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Illustrated catalogue sent free. fe17-[illegible]

FOR SALE—$50,000 worth of very desirable Real Estate consisting in part of [illegible] of the timber land on the New York and Erie Railroad; 1,300 acres (partly improved) in Iowa; improved city property in [illegible], Mass.; improved city property in Kalamazoo, Mich., [illegible] for sale [illegible], or traded for a stock of goods, on favorable terms. Address A. WELCH, P. O. Box [illegible]

LAKE VIEW WATER CURE —AND— HYGIENIC HOME, On the North Side, 4½ miles from the Court House, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. The best place in the West for the treatment of all kinds of Chronic Disease. The most pleasant and healthy place to board near the city—pure air, pure diet, and pure water. Homeopathy, [illegible] [illegible] and all useful Hygienic agencies used. Dr. [illegible] will attend cases in the city or country. Address for circular Dr. JOHN F. GULLY, [illegible] Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

FRESH VACCINE VIRUS, Warranted. Sent by mail upon receipt of ONE DOLLAR. GALE BROTHERS, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 202 Randolph street, Chicago. de[illegible]

POLICY STAMPS.—On and after this date, no Stamps will be charged the assured on Policies and Certificates ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE. HIGGINSON & JAMES, mh[illegible] No. 1 Clark street.

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COSALO WORKS' NAILS. In lots of 100 to 1,000 kegs, for sale low to the trade by DEWEY & CO., [illegible] North of Kinzie. mh17-[illegible]

TAX SALE NOTICE.—To all whom it may concern: Take notice, that by virtue of the sale of lots and lands, and in pursuance of law by the Treasurer and ex-officio Collector of the County of Cook and State of Illinois, at the Court House in said county, on the [illegible] day of June, A. D. 186[illegible], the following described real estate, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1863.

WHO ARE THEY?

The character and purposes of the enemies of the Government, in the North, are no secrets. Commencing in New York, where Northern disloyalty has its seat, and going thence to the furthermost nook of the free States, the inquirer into the habits, associations and antecedents of those who are in sympathy with the enemies of their country, would find that treason or semi-treason is a crime that never stands by itself; that, like murder, it is antidoted by lesser lapses from the law of right; and that it is the culmination of a mental and moral disease, that has its manifestation in an hundred other obliquities. Fernando Wood, or perhaps his brother Ben—the most decent man of the two—if there are gradations in the hideous leprosy with which the twain are afflicted—is the normal type of that kind of morality and good citizenship that blossoms, in politics, into the treason of which the Woods are guilty. As we have intimated, secession is a plant that has its root in moral decay; secession for the sake of human slavery and the unutterable abominations of which it is the parent, is the product of utter rottenness. So we see that, where the stews of vice are the hottest, and the slums the most noisome, where the pests of society do most vigorously flourish, where wickedness pays no tribute to virtue by wearing the likeness in which virtue was created, and where the crimes that harass and afflict the race have their origin, the deification of slavery is the only religion professed, and disloyalty the only form of politics practiced. The rule has not many exceptions save among persons whose moral sense was perverted, by contact, from their birth, with the upas tree that has sent death into all the land. No man looks into the churches, the lyceums, the philanthropic associations, into commercial circles distinguished for their probity, into the ranks of the intelligent agriculturalists, or among the world's inventors, for sympathy with secession and its works. Jeff. Davis' recruiting offices in the North are the gambler's dens, whisky shops, the bawdy houses, the police-courts, the coiners' hiding places, and the murderers' haunts. The men who make this world, as good as it is, who keep faith in God alive, who pay tribute to humanity by good works, who attend to the interests of education, and who are foremost in all that makes the earth habitable for an advanced civilization in which freedom and law yield each other support for the maintenance of order, are mainly on the other side. Let our readers look about and prove what we state!

GREELEY AND WEED.

A newspaper warfare has sprung up in New York, between Mr. Horace Greeley and Mr. Thurlow Weed, which is of more interest to themselves than to anybody else, and in which, though Greeley has all the advantages on his side, he is likely to be worsted. Greeley, in the main honest, is addled by the pertinacity with which brazen women, who imagine that they "have a mission;" long-haired baboons, who delude themselves with the notion that they are philosophers because they are lazy and dirty; and the whole tribe of professed and professional reformers, from the libidinous wretches who would reform the institution of matrimony so that each one of them may have as many wives as he pleases, and each woman be allowed to choose who shall be the father of her own children, down to the uttermost milk-sops who scent damnation in a cigar and war, pestilence and famine in a beef-steak, have been sitting on him with the hope to hatch out a great man. Weed, who has forgotten what truth and honesty are, has his impulses and inspirations in quite another set of folks, just as rank-smelling and disagreeable, but ten times more disreputable than the boobies whose second mission it has been to blow Greeley's horn. Greeley is unskilful in defence, and Weed is always strong in the accusatory lie. Greeley has no courage, not even that which malignity gives; while Weed has the hardihood which shamelessness always confers. Greeley has paved several streets, in a certain nameless place, with good intentions which his cowardice and pig-headedness have defeated; but Weed, if we may judge by his career, has no belief in that place at all, hence has never had any good intentions to throw away. Greeley is impressed with convictions that are profound until they bring him into danger; then he is always ready, if not to compromise, to abandon his endeavors and cry quits. Weed never had but one faith, and that is that the Republican party in New York belonged to him; and that when it ceased to do his bidding, he had a right to betray it. Such being the character of the combatants, we fear that Greeley will be worsted.

We care little for the quarrel—nothing except as the public is interested in the result. But for the public's sake we confess a desire that Greeley may win—not, however, without being the recipient in the melee of such hard knocks as will pummel some of the conceit out of, and some common sense into, his head. He ought to be punished. His offenses are neither few nor light; but as they are more the result of his constitutional timidity than of deliberate wickedness—of his mistaken notion that he is the I Am of the Republican party and the Anti-Slavery movement, and that his newspaper is a co-ordinate branch of the Government—we are ready to forgive. To be sure he divides with Gen. Scott the paternity of that proposition to let the rebellious States—the "wayward sisters" the Lieutenant General called them—go in peace; but his haste in this was the outcropping of his more than womanly horror of blood; after Bull Run he abased himself so painfully that his friends turned away their heads to hide the shame that he was too scared to feel; he has been hankering for interference of European powers in American affairs, that the Republic to its last man, save always the long-haired apes who eat no meat and see only diabolism in war, would make haste to resent; and we believe, from indications that every body has seen, that he waits only the organization of a party at his back, to cry out for separation and peace. It is a pity that Columbia is not the vigorous matron that she is some times pictured in the *Weekly Journal of Harper's Civilization*, to take her sons, who thus offend, across her knee. Such sodden folly is cured only by blisters; but Thurlow Weed is not the man to whom the slipper, even in Greeley's case, should be entrusted. The trial of Weed's faith in the furnace wherein all our public men are being tested, proves that he is entitled to the worst preeminence in American politics that any man has ever attained. The pet *sobriquet* bestowed by his friends—the "Old Man," the short for Old Man of the Mountain—is not unworthily given nor unmeaningly worn.

We wish Greeley a vigorous fight and a happy deliverance; but not a victory until he has suffered what justice requires. In the meantime, let us suggest that the penitential sackcloth is the garb in which the saints of old were wont to gain their victories over the Evil One.

The French in Mexico.

The French expedition in Mexico is likely to be brought to a premature close, owing to the complication of political matters in Europe, arising from the Polish insurrection.

General Forey, however, can hardly be at present acquainted with the rumored intention of Napoleon to recall the French troops from Mexico, and abandon for a time, at least, the Latins of America to their fate.

If a report of this nature had reached him, it would most probably have confirmed his indecision and laziness, and have made him stick to his camp more tenaciously than ever. For it is quite clear from his conduct all through the campaign, that he is not over fond of fighting, and that he likes to take his ease in a very safe place. As it is, he appears—from news brought to Havana on the 9th inst—to have roused himself all on a sudden, and to have marched forward for Puebla, on the 19th of February. He will have the rust rubbed from his shackle-bones, and perhaps, the tremor from his heart, when he reaches the walls of that ancient city, and it may be long before that. For the Mexicans, who are at least 40,000 strong within and around their ramparts, and not at all frightened at the forces under his command—may treat him to a bloody carnival of arms on his way thither, and put the metal of his soldiers to a severe trial.

At all events, he will have his hands full when he commences his attack on the city, which he proposed to do when he started, on the 1st of March. The Mexican army is said to be in excellent spirits and discipline, and will fight with the impassioned fury of the Polish "Legions of Despair." That the French soldiers will also do their duty, there is no reason to doubt, although they are far from being efficient either in health or discipline, and desertions are numerous whenever the occasion presents itself for a stampede. The Egyptian regiment, about which we have heard so much, and whose transportation across seas has caused more than one or two notes of expostulation from the bureaus of diplomacy, had not arrived in full, when Gen. Forey left his camp of Indolence for the seige of Puebla. An instalment of 450 was all that came out of the thousand which were expected, and no cause is assigned in our dispatches for this remarkable discrepancy.

Forey must have been sadly chagrined when he saw them disembark, and their numbers were reported to him. He needed every man of the thousand, and more too, as we believe, to be successful in his attack on Puebla. For the fate of the French expedition would, to a great extent be decided by this battle, and the French arms be glorified or tarnished by the issue of it.

To increase his mortification, the French General found that many of his Egyptians were sick, and unable for duty, and that most of them had been so mauled by the sea voyage and unaccustomed food, as to be an incumbrance, instead of a valuable contribution to his army.

The disasters and sufferings of the French in Mexico—the miserable progress which they have made—their utter incapacity—judging from the history of the expedition up to this time—to cope with the Mexicans, are a sufficient reason in themselves for the withdrawal of the troops: and we have no doubt that Napoleon will be glad to take advantage of any subterfuge wherewith to cover the failure of his schemes and the discomfiture of his army.

Lay Representation in the M. E. Church.

The propriety of lay representation has for some time been agitated in the Methodist Church in this country. We understand that preparations are now making for a systematic effort to procure the admission of laymen into the Annual Conferences. A meeting of the friends of this movement has just been held in Philadelphia, and also in New York. At the last General Conference of the Church this matter was considered, and that body expressed itself in favor of lay representation, leaving its adoption to depend entirely upon the vote of the people connected with the Church. It is estimated that 20,000 Methodists have since expressed themselves favorably to lay representation.

The Peterhof.

The English steamer Peterhof, which was captured by the Vanderbilt while attempting to run the blockade, left London on the 3d of January, with a cargo of arms and army stores for the rebels. She was the last vessel named in the second letter of "Anonymous" to Lord Palmerston, which we published a few days since, copied from the London *Daily News*. Her seizure and the discovery of the nature of her cargo fully justify the conclusion of the writer in the *Daily News* when he says: "Surely the shipment to neutral ports of such vast quantities of material and munitions of war is itself a sufficiently suspicious circumstances to justify the interference of the proper authorities to prevent violations of the law."

From Rosecrans' Army.

The Detroit *Free Press* says that a gentleman who left Rosecrans' army on Friday, says that the whole army had advanced. Orders were received that morning for *every man* that could go forward to be in readiness. The right wing now rests on Franklin, the left on Shelby Ridge. A fight must take place soon, which will undoubtedly result in victory to the Federals. Rosecrans has 15,000 men detailed watching the movements at Vicksburg, apprehending that the rebel forces there may be forwarded to the assistance of the enemy in front.

STEAM PACKETS ON THE CANAL.—The Schenectady (N. Y.,) *Democrat* learns that a company is being formed for the purpose of running a line of steam freight packets on the canal between Schenectady and Utica, to connect with another line extending from Utica west. It is the intention to carry light freight, and perhaps passengers, at a speed of five miles an hour. The headquarters of the company is to be located in Schenectady.

☞ The Des Moines *Times*, Sioux City *Register*, McGregor *Times*, and Bellevue *Argus*, all Iowa Democratic papers, repudiate the Mahoney platform, of a "peace on any terms," or for "an armistice to see whether the rebels are ready to reconstruct." They declare themselves in favor of prosecuting the war with vigor until the rebel States consent to return.

The Arrest of Judge Constable.

The Paris (Ill.) *Beacon*, of the 13th, gives the following account of the arrest of Judge Constable:

Mr. L. B. Huston returned from Terre Haute last night, and reports that he saw Judge Constable in that city, under arrest. He was taken yesterday, (Thursday,) about 12 o'clock m., while engaged upon the trial of the officers for kidnapping. Col. Carrington, who had with him 250 infantry and fifty unmounted cavalry, made the arrest just as the Court adjourned for dinner. The most of the cavalry were in citizens' clothing, and walked into the Court House, one by one, without exciting surprise, while the infantry formed upon the outside, to resist an insurrection among the Copperheads, which was confidently expected. They, however, wisely concluded not to interfere, and the prisoner was taken to Terre Haute in the afternoon, on his way to Indianapolis. Captain Lindsey, who was present, declares that he has seen a great many frightened men in his day, but never before saw one so completely cowed and unmanned as Judge Constable—his usually dark complexion was as white as the driven snow. It is supposed that he will be very severely dealt with, to deter others from following his example.

PERSONAL.

—Baron George Cotta von Cottendorf, of the famous German publishing house of Cotta, died on the 1st of February, aged 67. The house of Cotta is one of the wealthiest in Europe. It has eight large publishing houses, each employing several hundred workmen and artists.

—The rebels propose to hang the editor of the *Southern Union* of Milledgeville, Ga., because it contained an article in favor of the reconstruction of the Union.

—The Rev. Dr. Chapin is now enjoying a visit to Italy. He writes from Rome, that his sojourn in that city has been one of singular delight to him. He will, on his return, deliver a series of lectures upon Rome.

MR. OLCOTT.—The Albany *Statesman* says that there is some little doubt whether Thos. W. Olcott will accept the office of Comptroller of the currency.

—The Louisville *Democrat* says that we were in error in announcing that Gen. Manson had superseded Gen. Boyle as commander at that post. We made our statement on the authority of a Lafayette paper.

—The officers of Gen. Milroy's command have purchased an elegant sword which they intend to present to him.

—The St. Louis *Republican* calls ex-Gov. Hoppin of Rhode Island a Democrat. This will be news to those who know the ex-Governor. We will take a small bet that he never voted anything but a Whig or a Republican ticket in his life. The Democrats support him because there are not Democrats—Copperheads—enough in the State to make up a ticket.

—William R. Kinny, Esq., is announced as a candidate for Congress from the 3d Kentucky District.

—It is stated that Fernando Wood is peculiarly a bankrupt—a receiver having been appointed on his estate. Real estate and political speculations are the cause.

—A gentleman writing from Martinique to a friend in Washington, relates the following anecdote of Semmes, and the sympathy for the Union cause among the blacks on that island:

"When the rebel Semmes was in Martinique a year ago, with the Sumter, a mulatto named Pearson, a lawyer and a very wealthy man, took occasion to denounce him for cowardice in the Hotel des Bains, with the intention of provoking him to a duel. The friends of both parties interfered and the duel was prevented. Pearson, with whom I am well acquainted, stated to me that it was his intention to go to America and endeavor to obtain command of one of the negro regiments there. He was an [illegible] soldier in France.

"When the Alabama attempted to leave, some time since, the negroes lined the quay and gave the alarm, and also sent up rockets to indicate the direction she had taken."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Conscription Law—Measures taking to put it in Force—The $300 Clause—The New Hampshire Election—Copperhead Strategy.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1863.

THE CONSCRIPTION LAW TO BE PUT IN FORCE SOON.

The Government is perfecting arrangements for putting the machinery of the Conscription law into operation, but the first steps have yet to be taken. The selection of officers under the statute, in the execution of which discretion and tact are of prime importance is a delicate matter and may require time. It is presumed, however, at the War Department, that a loyal member of Congress is the best judge of the proper men to constitute the enrollment board, in his own district, and that he will, in the absence of decisive claims on the part of others, consider favorably those of a soldier who has been disabled in the service of his country if he possesses requisite qualifications in other respects. I cannot but regard with apprehension the possibility that a person deficient in courage, discretion or resources may be selected for the extremely important position of Provost Marshal General. Were the Secretary of War, a man who acted on principle rather than impulse, and who was capable of embodying his principles in the form of regulations for the guidance of his subordinates, the selection of Provost Marshal General would be a matter of less importance. As it is, I cannot but think that the best man for the place would be he who should most nearly resemble Major Gen. Butler in characteristics of mind and heart. I cannot but regret that the phraseology of the law is such as to make his acceptance of the position a degradation from his present well deserved rank.

On one important point I believe that the War Office has reached no conclusion, namely: what to do under the section which confers the discretionary power on the Secretary, of fixing the sum to be paid for exemption from the Conscription. He is authorized to set it at any amount less than $300; but unless he uses this authority with caution and skill, the complaint may be made that the design of the law is, and that its practical workings will be to make the poor fight and the rich pay, to take the poor away from the families whom they are obliged to support by daily labor and enable the rich to escape the fatigues, privations and dangers of war by the payment of what is to them a pittance. That any such result as this was contemplated by the framers of the law, is of course out of the question. The design of this clause of the section was to provide, from the money paid in under it, a bounty fund for the old soldiers, whose re-enlistment it was hoped might thus be secured, but it is doubtful whether this advantage, a great one surely, is not more than counterbalanced by the capital which Copperheads would be enabled to make out of the allegation above referred to. The Secretary may, however, as has been suggested, avoid the difficulty either by ignoring this part of the section as he would seem to be at liberty to do, or by requiring a per centage of the property of the drafted man in lieu of his personal services. This latter proposition meets with favor and would seem to obviate the objection urged.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION—COPPERHEAD COWARDICE.

I am told by John A. Bingham, who has just returned from a brief campaign in New Hampshire, that that State is shown to be strongly Republican, by the vote for members of the Legislature, which shows the Copperheads to be in a minority of three or four thousand more than would appear from the vote for Governor. The reason of the discrepancy is, that the doctrine was sedulously disseminated among the people that to elect the Democratic candidate for Governor, was to elect a man who would refuse to allow the enforcement of the Conscription act within the State, a matter with which the Legislature, it was said, had nothing to do. There are giant-hearted men even in New Hampshire, and foolish-minded men, upon whom such representations impress themselves. The truth is, that no Governor of a loyal State, not even Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut, should he be elected, would dare to resist, or even to threaten resistance to a law necessary to the salvation of the country.

The events of the last few weeks have shown the most apprehensive, that whatever may have been the purposes of the Copperhead leaders at the outset, and whatever may be their secret wishes now, they will not go so far when placed in responsible positions in action, as they do in their irresponsible talk. They know now that the people of this country, the vast majority of the people in every State, are determined to put down the rebellion, and to submit to any cost or sacrifice of life, or of money, rather than fail. They have heard from the army also, and know now that the national soldiers are ready to give traitors their deserts wherever they find them.

Charleston Still in Rebel Hands—Further Delay—The Cases of Gens. Fremont, Sigel and Butler—African Troops—Doings, Prospects, Propositions.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1863.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH—FURTHER DELAY.

All the world searches through its morning paper, day after day, for news of the capture of Charleston or Savannah, but finds nothing more satisfactory than an occasional prediction that the next transport from Port Royal will bring the intelligence, a vague statement that the final touches of preparation are making, or a still more annoying paragraph to the effect that Admiral Dupont alone knows when the blow is to be struck. Persons, among the best-informed in the Capital, have more than once counted these Charleston eggs, on the supposition that they were about to be hatched, when, in point of fact, the iron-clads were far from being ready to set upon or even to lay them.

I am assured, by one who derived his information from a source entitled to credit, and for purposes affecting his duties in the naval service, that the attack will not take place for days to come, very likely not until April. What the present cause of delay may be, I am not advised.

GEN. FREMONT IN THE ANTE-CHAMBER.

Gen. Fremont is still cooling his heels in the ante-chamber of the War Department. Every day he is promised that a command shall be arranged for him within twenty-four hours; and every day a fresh reason is given for the delay. It is now ascertained that Gen. Halleck is the lion in the path—but the President and Secretary Stanton both express a hope that his objections will soon be done away with. Restive under this prolonged delay, Gen. Fremont pressed the Secretary to give him a decisive answer yesterday, or to allow him to go to New York for a few days, in order to give the Government time to make up its mind what to do. But Mr. Stanton begged him to remain, assuring him that the question should soon be settled.

The project of giving Gen. Fremont a command in the interior of the rebel Confederacy seems to have been abandoned. At one time it was proposed that he should march at the head of a sufficient number of troops from some point on the Mississippi eastward. But since the rejection by the Senate of the nomination of Gen. Horatio G. Wright, there is talk of enlarging the Department of the Ohio, increasing the number of troops within it and giving the command to Fremont with the understanding that he shall play the Pathfinder over the Cumberland Mountains.

GEN. SIGEL STILL DANCING ATTENDANCE.

Gen. Sigel, also, is still dancing attendance on the Administration, which has as yet given no official answer to his letter of resignation.

GEN. BUTLER IN RETIREMENT.

So far as is known, the dead lock with regard to Gen. Butler continues as hitherto, the President and Secretary Stanton desiring to send him back to New Orleans.

HOW NEGRO ENLISTMENTS GET ON—A BORDER STATE PROPOSITION.

I hear from Boston that the ranks of Gov. Andrew's African regiment are fast filling up. There are less than 1,000 able bodied negroes, capable of bearing arms, I am told by a member of Governor Andrew's Council, in Massachusetts. Of these the proportion of barbers and cooks, whose services in the line of their professions have become almost indispensable to the community, is large. Three or four companies of volunteers from Massachusetts are as many as can reasonably be expected to enlist. If as many more are furnished by the other New England States, they will do their share. Canada and New York must fill up the regiment. I cannot but think that a better way would have been that suggested by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Boutwell, in the paper of which I sent you a synopsis several weeks ago, namely, to organize the free blacks of the North into skeleton regiments, which should be sent to different points in the South to recruit. Their superior intelligence, the courage and self-reliance with which freedom has inspired them, their knowledge of the purposes of the country toward their race, would make such organizations extremely useful as nuclei for the plantation blacks.

As for officers of African regiments, the offers of service in that capacity, if accompanied by promotion, are numerous, and come even from men whose political faith would seem inconsistent with their eagerness in this behalf. Gen. Daniel Ullman is rapidly finding enough of the right sort to officer a whole brigade, and Republican Senators are in daily receipt of letters from shoulder-strapped gentlemen, who profess their readiness to take command of blacks.

But the Government has done comparatively little, as yet, toward the organization of an African army—not enough to make much progress toward the dissipation of the popular prejudice on this subject, which the success of a considerable body of negro troops in a hotly contested action would do much to dissipate. I am not surprised that white privates at Baton Rouge feel a repugnance, doubtless enhanced by the insidious influence of pro-slavery officers, to saluting a negro Captain in a negro regiment encamped hard by, thinking it degrading to treat members of a race which they have been accustomed to look upon as inferior with the respect due superior officers; but I am surprised that there should not have been sufficient tact and discretion somewhere to prevent the question from being presented, at the outset, to the white soldiers raised in this shape.

A proposition which has been urged upon the President by one of the few loyal Border State representatives, is to make an intrenched camp on the western bank of the Mississippi in Arkansas, which may serve as a rendezvous and rallying place for fugitive freedmen, those of whom that are able to serve, to be organized, armed and equipped as rapidly as they arrive. Thus our army can, if the right men were put in charge, be gradually built up, to serve as a menace to the Slave States on both sides of the river and be marched, if necessary or desirable, after a sufficient excellence in discipline has been obtained through the interior plantations to the Atlantic. The project is, at least worth consideration.

A VOICE FROM GEN. HUNTER'S ARMY.

Action of the 39th Regiment Illinois Volunteers.

HEADQ'RS 39TH ILL. VOLS., ST. HELENA ISLAND,
PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., March 5, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The first mail that has been received for a long time, was brought by the steamship Arago, a few days since. With this mail came a copy of the preamble and resolutions, as reported by the Committee on Federal Relations, in the State Legislature of Illinois, which were read and re-read carefully throughout the various companies with an expression of honest indignation from not only those in our own regiment, but in the adjoining Ohio regiments of the same brigade.

Every one seemed intuitively to feel that their dearest rights were being sacrificed at home by skulking traitors, who had not dared to express their treasonable sentiments until the majority of loyal men had taken the field, and when they could have no voice in the settlement of such measures as have been unblushingly sent forth from the halls of our State Capitol. It would have been a warning to them could they have heard the voice and seen the expression of a regiment of good and loyal men, who have endured uncomplainingly the hardships of a long campaign, and who, although on the eve of a severe struggle at Charleston, almost demand that they may first return and scourge the traitors at home.

Towards evening, the officers gathered together and proceeded to the headquarters of the second brigade, (which Col. Osborn commands,) to give their views, and draw up such resolutions as would best express their feelings in so grave a matter. Colonel Osborn was called upon to preside, and Surgeon C. M. Clark was appointed Secretary. After the usual preliminaries, a committee of three were appointed by the Chair—consisting of Lieut. Colonel O. L. Mann, commanding the 39th, Capt. S. S. Linton, Acting Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Phillips, of Co. I—to draw up such resolutions as the subject demanded, and which were to be submitted to the regiment the following evening, at dress parade. Accordingly, after the parade, on the ensuing evening, the regiment was drawn up in a square, and Colonel Osborn addressed the men in an eloquent speech, and such as could only emanate from a truly sincere and patriotic man having the cause of his country at heart.

The Secretary read the following resolutions, which, on the vote being taken, were unanimously adopted and ordered to be sent home for publication:

WHEREAS, Although in the field, and not allowed the exercise of the elective franchise or intercourse with our fellow citizens, we nevertheless deem it an inherent right to express our views upon the momentous issues so fearfully disturbing the loyal and patriotic State of Illinois; and

WHEREAS, We have recently learned with deep regret that questions of policy and party are dangerously disturbing our peaceful and happy homes, and fatally endangering the harmony of those who should be united, and thereby fearfully jeopardizing the integrity and success of the army which is so nobly braving the dangers, and so willingly enduring the hardships of the field;

THEREFORE, We, the officers and enlisted men of the 39th regiment of Illinois volunteers, do unanimously adopt the following resolutions, as the honest expression of our views upon the unfortunate state of affairs.

Resolved, That it is with profound sorrow and indignation we learn, that certain corrupt politicians have become the fruitful source of distrust, causing dissensions among the citizens of our hitherto patriotic State, who alone are responsible for the faithful administration of all the civil functions of the Government, and whom we have left at home as the custodians of our dearest public interests.

Resolved, That the trying exigencies of the times demand the united and untiring efforts of every citizen of the Prairie State, as well as of the entire North, and that the success of our arms, and of our country's cause should be paramount to every other political consideration, and that individual aggrandizement or party ascendancy should always be subordinate to the public good, but more especially at this critical period.

Resolved, That we denounce as a vile traitor every man of whatever creed, party or position, who permits such considerations to influence his conduct to the prejudice of our cause; and that we doubly denounce those who scatter dissensions amongst the people, and we insist that the State shall be a unit for their cause.

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to raising party issues in Congress, in State Legislatures, or elsewhere at the present time, and in our opinion, he who attempts it, is a traitor to his country, and does more to cripple the energies of the army, than all the trying difficulties, privations, and reverses, we are compelled to endure.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge our honor, and our lives to the cordial support of the Government, in all measures ordered by the War Department, whatever our private opinions may be as to the expediency of the same, and we think, that while we stake property, society, home, family, and even life itself on the issue, all civilians who are relieved from these sacrifices, and yet, withhold their cordial support from the war policy of the Administration, are enemies to us, who are in the field, and by such acts prolonging our national troubles.

Resolved, That as a warning to all such disturbers, we say, we are sworn to oppose and put down traitors wherever found, whether in the cotton fields of the South, or the grain fields of the North, be they Greybacks or Copperheads, be they in arms, or linked in the "Golden Circle," but while we can entertain some degree of respect for those in open rebellion, against us we utterly despise those who are covering their treason under the pretext of party antagonism—both deserve the same punishment and ignominious fate, and the God of battles helping us, they shall have their just deserts.

O. L. MANN, Lieut. Col. 39th Ill. Volunteers.
S. S. LINTON, Co. D, " "
H. M. PHILLIPS, Co. I, " "
CHAS. M. CLARK, Sec'y, Surgeon 39th Ill. Vol.

DESTRUCTION OF THE INDIANOLA.

An Official Confirmation from Admiral Porter.

U. S. MISS. SQUADRON, YAZOO RIVER,
March 10, via MEMPHIS and LOUISVILLE, 15th.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

I have been pretty well assured for some time past that the Indianola had been blown up, in consequence of the appearance of a wooden imitation mortar, which the enemy sunk with their batteries. The mortar was a valuable aid to us. It forced away the Queen of the West, and caused the blowing up of the Indianola.

The following is an account of the affair, taken from the Vicksburg *Whig* of the 5th inst.:

DESTRUCTION OF THE INDIANOLA.—We stated a day or two since that we would not enlighten our readers in regard to a matter which was puzzling them very much. We alluded to the loss of the gunboat Indianola, recently captured from the enemy. We were loath to acknowledge she had been destroyed, but such is the case.

The Yankee barge sent down the river last week was reported to be an iron-clad gunboat. The authorities thinking that this monster would retake the Indianola, immediately issued an order to blow her up. The order was sent down by a courier to the officer in charge of the vessel.

A few hours afterwards another order was sent down countermanding the first, it being ascertained that the monstrous craft was only a coal boat; but before it reached the Indianola, she had been blown to atoms—not even a gun was saved. Who is to blame for this folly—this precipitancy?

It would really seem as if we had no use for gunboats on the Mississippi, as a coal barge is magnified into a monster, and our authorities immediately order a boat that would have been worth a small army thus to be blown up.

D. D. PORTER,
Act'g Rear Adm'l, Comd'g Miss. Squadron.

RIOT AT OIL SPRINGS, C. W.

A Mob Attack the Negroes after the Manner of the Detroit Fiends, but without the Remotest Excuse for it.

[From the Detroit (Copperhead) Free Press, 17th.]

OIL SPRINGS, C. W., March 16.—A riot of a serious character occurred here on Saturday night, owing to a grudge against the colored people.

The rioters, to the number of eighty or one hundred, assembled at the east end of the town, chose a captain and marched to the dwellings of the negroes. On arriving at their destination they ordered the negroes to leave town, and, before they had time to obey the order, the mob commenced their work of destruction by destroying the furniture belonging to the negroes, and then fired the houses, of which four were destroyed, and beating any negro they could catch. Detective McKain swore in a number of constables and succeeded in capturing three of the rioters.

It was reported that one negro was killed, but it is now denied. One is badly hurt. The others ran to the woods and escaped.

Great excitement still prevails here.

An Officer Shot Dead by a Deserter.

[From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal, 17th.]

A deserter by the name of Reuben Stout, from the 60th Indiana Regiment, shot and killed Solomon Huffman, who was attempting to arrest him on Saturday evening last. Huffman, in company with R. I. McAfee, left Delphi on Saturday evening for the purpose of making the arrest, and went to the residence of Daniel Stout, the brother of the deserter, having received information that he was harbored there. They entered the residence and after some conversation proceeded to search it. Huffman started up stairs and had made but two steps, when some one from above shouted "go back," and immediately after a pistol was fired. Two shots entered the body of the deceased who fell and expired in a few minutes. McAfee carried the corpse outside the house, where it was found next morning. He was deterred from further search by the threats of the murderer above, that if he came up he would serve him as he had his comrade. McAfee returned to Delphi. On Sunday morning Daniel Stout was arrested and was taken to Indianapolis yesterday. His brother, the murderer, escaped and is yet at large, though he will probably soon be arrested, alive or dead. A reward of $200 is offered for him. Huffman, the deceased, leaves a wife and two children. He had been in the army, but was discharged, we believe, for disability.

☞ A distinguished statesman recently suggested that the clergymen of the loyal States should concert the solemn administration, upon one day, of the oath of allegiance to the Federal Union to their congregations.

THE YAZOO PASS EXPEDITION.

DESCRIPTION OF THE YAZOO PASS.

The Voyage of the Fleet Through It.

Completion of the Trip Amid Many Dangers.

The Coldwater River and Its Nature.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT MARMORA,
COLDWATER RIVER, MISS., Feb. 28, 1863.

The Rubicon is crossed. Three and a half days of most tedious, vexatious, bothersome, troublesome and damaging steamboating has brought the expedition twenty miles on its way, and disclosed to its view the now famous Yazoo Pass. A more execrable place was never known. Should one propose to run a steamboat to the moon, he would be considered equally sane by those who had seen the Yazoo Pass before this expedition forced a passage through it as the person who proposed this movement. I would like to describe

THE YAZOO PASS.

I would like to compare it to something that would be intelligible to your readers. But I know of nothing in heaven or on earth, or in the waters under the earth, that will compare with it. Had the immortal bard desired a subject from which to draw a picture of the way that leads to the realms of darkness and despair, he had only to picture the Yazoo Pass. Let me try, in the feeble language I can command, to describe it. Perhaps the reader has passed through the Dismal Swamp of Virginia; or, if not, he has read the accounts of travellers who have enjoyed that privilege. Then he has heard of the famous jungles of India. He has seen or read of the unbroken silence that pervades the boundless tall forests of the John Brown tract in Western New York. Conceive the ugliest features of these three varieties of territory, and he will by able, be combining them, to form a tolerably correct idea of the region through which the Yazoo Pass runs. Those who have watched the course of a snake as he trails his way along the ground, winding this way and that, hither and yonder, going in all directions at the same time, and yet maintaining something of a regular course in the average, will, by exaggerating the picture in their own minds, understand something of the tortuous course of the Yazoo Pass. I have passed through it from one end to the other, and I assert candidly that there is not throughout its entire length a piece 300 feet long of perfectly straight river. The orders under which this expedition moved required that boats should keep 300 yards apart; but there was no place to be found in the whole stream where they could see one-third of this distance ahead or behind them. Once, indeed, we did catch a glimpse of the Rattler, flagship. She was just abreast of us, and about 100 yards away, going in an opposite direction to us. We fancied we were close on to her, and, as it was near night, concluded to tie up, so as to let her get away from us. The next morning we got under way at daylight, and just as the sun was at the meridian we passed the spot where we had seen our file leader eighteen hours before.

THE OBSTRUCTIONS.

Much has been said and written of the efforts put forth by the rebels to obstruct this pass. Their labor was all thrown away. Nature had placed greater obstructions in the way than an enemy could place there, no matter how powerful he might have been, or how long he had been employed. Cypress and Sycamore trees lined the banks in great profusion, intermixed with gigantic cotton-woods bearing the wildest entanglement of wild grape vines. The stream itself is never to exceed a hundred feet in breadth, and frequently not more than fifty or seventy-five. Over this the timber forms a most perfect arch frequently, as good fortune would have it, so high as to admit of the easy passage of the tall smoke stacks beneath it. But sometimes grazing their tops, and again angrily toppling over the intruders. But Providence evidently did not intend this pass for a military highway. Providence opposed the movement, not so much by this high arch enclosing the river and shutting it out from view, as by the long, jagged limbs it thrust out from the trees directly across the channel, and the numerous crooked and leaning trees that formed a most effective blockade.

THE TRIP.

It may be possible, from what I have written, to get an idea of the Yazoo Pass. A short account of the trip through it will be more profitable for this purpose. The total length of the pass from the Mississippi to the Coldwater River is twenty miles. From the Mississippi to the east side of Moon Lake, where the Pass proper commences, is called eight miles, leaving the distance from Moon Lake to the Coldwater twelve miles. We left the Lake on Wednesday morning, the 25th inst., and reached the Coldwater this afternoon just after dinner, making the trip in exactly three days and a half.

IN THE UPPER END OF THE PASS

the stream is confined, and rushes along with great rapidity through its narrow channel, the rate being not less than five or six miles per hour. Lower down there are strips of bottom land along the sides which are now overflown, giving greater width, and consequently less rapidity to the current. But in no place were we able even to drift with the current. That would inevitably have dashed us into the timber and torn our boat to atoms. From the time we entered the Pass until we emerged from it we could only keep our wheels backing, and even this was not enough. A small boat was requisite on either side, by which lines were constantly passed out and made fast to the trees to check our headway or ease us around the sharp bends. The expedition has been facetiously called "the stern-wheel expedition," from the circumstance of there being none but stern-wheel boats (which are narrower than side-wheel steamers) engaged in it; but it might with equal propriety be called "the back water expedition" or the "hold back expedition," because of our advancing only by holding back.

DAMAGED OCCASIONALLY.

But with all our care and labor it has been impossible to save our boats from much damage. Frequently it was impossible to check the headway of a vessel in time to save its smokestacks, and away would go those tall iron cylinders, crashing through the hurricane deck, and making a complete wreck of the cabin and light upper works. Again a huge limb would come crashing and smashing along the side, tearing away stanchions and braces, and sometimes even the light bulkheads around the upper works. The flagship was thus visited, and Acting Commander Smith's cabin turned into a complete wreck. In fact, all the vessels look as though they had been in a hard fought battle and been badly worsted, only that none of them are damaged in machinery or hull. It has been a most exciting trip; but I believe or hear all have survived it save one poor old nigger—a contraband—belonging to this vessel. He was lying in his hammock in the sick bay, being on the sick list, when a huge limb, broken off by the persistence of our smoke-stacks, came down endwise upon the deck, and passing through, administered the death blow to poor Cuffee. It was a more bitter emancipation proclamation to that poor darkey than any Father Abraham has issued yet.

BUT THE RUBICON IS PASSED.

We are through this last of all places through which a steamer ought to attempt to pass, and there is no return for us. We have now only to fight our way out by another route. To this our minds are fully made up, and we will do it. I say we are through. Our boat is the fourth in the line. It is through, and those behind it are struggling along. We expect they will get through, because we have gone before them and demonstrated that the thing can be done. The road behind us must certainly be easier than we found it. We have made a route ourselves by chopping down trees, cutting away overhanging branches, dislodging huge rafts of heavy drift-wood, and forcing our own boat through. The others have only to avail themselves of our improvements, like an avaricious tax title claimant to lands. We shall all wait here as fast as the boats come in, until the last has arrived, and then push forward on what we hope to find a little more practicable route.

COLDWATER RIVER, March 1, 1863.

ALL THROUGH.

The boats have all arrived in the Coldwater, and we are ready to push forward again in the morning according to orders already issued. Some of the vessels look pretty hard. The gunboat Romeo has both her chimneys carried away. The tender Bayard has a hole in her hull. All of them have their upper works badly torn to pieces, and their wheels more or less damaged; but none are so badly injured as to affect their working qualities materially. We shall start forward at daylight in the morning with high hopes and earnest desires to meet the enemy as soon as he can conveniently show himself. We hear of him at the mouth of the Coldwater, which is now reported to be only twelve miles from here. It is said that he has a battery there; but we only fear he will get away from there before we arrive. He certainly has nothing at that point that can hold out against our force.

VALUABLE REINFORCEMENTS.

We have been greatly gratified to-day by the arrival of reinforcements that were not looked for. The light draught gunboats Curlew and Cricket, and the ram Lioness, have arrived at the rear of our line, and as soon as the river will permit the ram will be sent to the front.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Brown, of the Forest Rose, who was arrested while lying at Helena and sent down to the Admiral, charged with winking at the operations of contraband traders and cotton buyers along the Mississippi River, has been released by the Admiral and ordered back to the command of his vessel. The charges were preferred by a person desirous of filling the vacancy that would be created by Lieut. Brown's removal, and were based upon mere technical violations of duty, for all of which Lieut. Brown produced written orders from the Admiral.

We have not yet seen enough of civilization and population since we emerged from the Yazoo Pass to ascertain what the condition of things is below us. We expect warm work before we get through; but the hotter it is the more glory we shall win. I have no doubt whatever you will have good reports from this movement.

COLDWATER RIVER, March 3, 1863.

We are progressing towards our destination, though slowly. To-day we have made about six miles down stream, and are now catching our breath after the rapid locomotion, preparatory to an early start to-morrow morning.

THE COLDWATER RIVER

is but a slight improvement on the Yazoo Pass. It is a trifle wider, it is true—so wide, in fact, that the branches seldom meet above it—but in other respects we have gained nothing, so far as ease of navigation is concerned. Rather we have lost as much as we have gained, since the increased width of the stream is quite counterbalanced by the sluggishness of the current. The course of the stream is nearly as tortuous as that of the Pass, so that we cannot yet venture to steam ahead, and as floating and backing up continues to be the order, the progress made is provokingly slow.

Since my last date we laid quiet at the mouth of the Pass, waiting for all the boats to come up. This detained us until this morning, when we once more started forward.

THE RAMS AHEAD.

In my last I made a slight mistake in mentioning the reinforcements we had received. I mentioned two gunboats and one ram as having arrived at the rear of our line. The numbers should be reversed. The gunboat Petrel and rams Lioness and Fulton have joined us, and been placed at the head of the line—the Petrel as an advance guard and to pick up cotton, with which to make additional barricades for the light draught gunboats. A plan has been devised of so disposing of cotton in bales on these vessels as to render them nearly as impregnable as the heavy iron clads. We are moving directly into the heart of the most productive cotton region of the South, and before reaching any point where we anticipate finding any formidable batteries, we shall have no difficulty in finding all the cotton we want.

FURTHER INCREASE OF FORCE.

Our force has also been increased by the arrival of two mortar boats. The huge 200-pound shells thrown by these monsters, added to the heavy metal we are prepared to throw in unlimited quantities from sundry nine, ten and eleven inch guns, will have a startling effect on the nerves of the quiet people of Yazoo City. These mortar boats, with the rams, bring our little expedition up to formidable dimensions. If any anxious anticipations were previously indulged in, growing out of the daring and almost reckless character of this movement, they have been entirely dispelled by these reinforcements, and we now are all in excellent spirits, and have not the slightest doubt of our ability to pass through the Yazoo River despite any obstacles the enemy may oppose to us.

PREPARATION.

A force of military have been detached, and are now detailed for duty on the gunboats of this expedition. They are scattered through the fleet, a number of men placed on each boat to act as sharpshooters and to aid in working the guns where the regular crews are light. They are a fine body of men, and enter into the spirit of the new service to which they are detailed with infinite credit to themselves. Their services on the boats are invaluable, as most of the crews are far below the regular allotment, and there exists a most deplorable scarcity of seamen, which prevents their being filled up. Indeed, all the boats in the squadron are light-handed, and it is almost impossible to make up crews for the new boats as they come out.

COLDWATER RIVER, March 5, 1863.

A LITTLE FURTHER DOWN STREAM.

I can report but little progress since my last. We have dropped about twenty miles further down the stream, but have failed to discover a building or a clearing to relieve the monotony of an unbroken wilderness. The stream widens a little as we advance, but our boats seem to suffer more damage than they did in the pass, owing to the efforts made to crowd them forward. We expect to be in the Tallahatchie to-morrow, when we shall doubtless begin to make progress in earnest. We have received no intelligence of any kind as yet from in front of us, having seen no living being to talk with.

The Loyal League Meeting.

At the great loyal league meeting held at the Academy of Music in New York, on Saturday evening, at which James T. Brady, esq., presided, the following resolutions and plan of organization were unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS AND PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

At a meeting of loyal Union citizens, held at the Cooper Institute, in the city of New York, on the 6th day of March, 1863, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the duty of every citizen to unite in all proper efforts to preserve and perpetuate the Union in accordance with the Constitution.

Resolved, That the conduct of disaffected persons, claiming to be citizens of the United States, yet zealous in their attempts to embarrass and impede the action of the legally constituted authorities, and in the utterance of treasonable sentiments, deserves, and should receive, the condemnation of every loyal citizen.

Resolved, That the loyal people of New York hereby pledge their fortunes, their influence and their honor, to the support of the national authority in every vigorous and determined effort, by force of arms, on sea or land, to secure a complete and final suppression of the causeless and atrocious insurrection which now desolates our country.

Resolved, That the army and navy of the United States owe their undivided allegiance to the constitution they have sworn to support and defend, and that no soldier or sailor can rightfully hesitate in his obedience to the commands of superiors in rank whose authority is derived from the Government of the nation.

Resolved, That every citizen owes allegiance to the Government, and he who denies its authority, or fails in his duty to uphold the honor of its flag, is an abettor of treason and should suffer the penalty due to his crime.

Resolved, That this meeting, under solemn convictions of duty, and in a firm reliance on the justice of that Providence which guides and guards governments and peoples, does hereby resolve itself into a loyal league of Union citizens, pledged to an unconditional support of the Government in all its constitutional efforts to suppress the rebellion, and an uncompromising opposition to treason in whatever form it appears.

Now we, loyal Union citizens of the United States of America, so associated and again assembled, do reaffirm the said resolutions, as constituting our platform and declaration of principles, to which we pledge unwavering fidelity. And we adopt the following plan of organization:

First. Our name shall be "The Loyal League of Union Citizens."

Second. The officers of the League shall be:—A president, twelve vice presidents, a treasurer, a secretary, and an executive committee of fifteen members, with power to fill vacancies, and of which committee the officers of the League shall also be ex-officio members.

Third. The duties of the president, vice presidents, treasurer and secretary shall be those usually discharged by such officers.

Fourth. It shall be the duty of the executive committee to call meetings of the League to correspond with other loyal associations, to fill vacancies in the board of officers, and to devise, adopt, recommend and carry into effect such measures as shall be calculated to sustain the principles, promote the objects and effect the purposes of the League declared in the foregoing resolutions.

Fifth. No debt shall be contracted in the name or on the credit of this League.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
The Rev. E. BARBER, of Lake Forest, Ill., proposes to open a
Family School for the younger class of Boys.
The first term to commence April 15th, 1863. Please send for a circular. Direct as above. mh13-b178-1w

A CARD.
TO THE PICTURE PUBLIC.
The Photographers of the city take this method to inform their patrons and the public, that owing to the great advance in Photographic material, [illegible]
A. HESLER, J. BATTERSBY,
[illegible]
F. CHATER, GREEN & WING,
F. H. GREEN, WILLIAMS & DAVIDS,
MINER & RIPPELL, W. E. SMITH,
C. H. LILLIBRIDGE, JOHNSON & BISHOP,
E. E. TERRILL, CRENNY & TEMPLETON.
[mh15-b187-1wdaw1t]

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Firemen's Insurance Company will be held at the office of said Company on TUESDAY, the 7th day of April next, for the election of nine Directors for the ensuing year. By order of the Directors.
mh17-b387-2w C. N. HOLDEN, Secretary.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF TOBACCO SEED.—One ounce of the above we send to any address for 50 cents. Our seed is from the finest Tobacco produced in the country. Dealers orders will receive prompt attention. We send by mail, pre-paid, enough of the above to furnish plants for two acres, for ONE DOLLAR—Stamps or Currency.
J. M. B. McNARY & CO., Hartford, Conn.

NOTICE.—All persons are forbidden to harbor or trust my wife, MARY WILLIAMS, on my account, as she has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, and I shall pay no debts of her contracting.
CHARLES WILLIAMS.
Chicago, March 16th, 1863. mh17-b363-1w

NOTICE TO GRAIN DEALERS.
We keep constantly on hand a stock of Gunny Bags, also, 4 bushel Burlap Bags, consigned to us to be sold, always at the market price. Orders from the country, accompanied with remittances or good reference, promptly filled. UNDERWOOD & CO., Commission Merchants, 137 South Water st.

LOTTERIES.—John A. Morris & Co.'s Delaware State Lottery will be drawn in Wilmington, Delaware,
Every Wednesday and Saturday
During the year. Prizes range from $10 to [illegible]. For Circulars of Tickets, address A. J. HACHE, 189 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.—Any person wishing to consult MADAM ANDREWS, Independent Clairvoyant, at 203 Madison street, between Wells and Market, must do so this month, as she will positively leave for the East the first of April. Clairvoyant Examinations $1; Past, Present and Future, 50 cents. Hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

NEW PROCLAMATION.
DYEING! DYEING!! DYEING!!!
FOR THOUSANDS,
At No. 19 Desplaines street, south of Randolph street, West Division.
Having just returned from Paris, after selecting a lot of the purest Dye Stuffs, the undersigned warrants to give satisfaction in all colors—the latest shades, Aba, Solferino, Magenta, French Purple, &c.
Previous to his trip to Europe, the undersigned conducted the well-known premium house of Cook & McLain, of Chicago. C. DAHLGREEN,
Paris Steam Dye Works.
N. B.—Branch Office, 73 North Clark street.

NOTICE.—For the present, and until further notice, the Insurance business of
HIGGINSON & JAMES,
at No. 1 Clark street, will be continued under the same name and style of firm. The business of our customers will receive the same prompt attention as heretofore. HIGGINSON & JAMES.

GRAVES & IRVINE,
78 LAKE STREET.
We have received an invoice of
DRESS, BACK AND SIDE COMBS
In new and elegant styles, which we are now prepared to show. Also, a large lot of
SUN UMBRELLAS,
at low prices. New GOODS AND STEEL TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS received daily.
78 LAKE STREET.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commences ½ before 8.
Fourth night of the popular actor,
MR. NEAFIE,
who will appear in the great impersonation of the Twin Brothers, LOUIS and FABIEN. First night of JOHN JONES OF THE WAR OFFICE.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 19th, will be presented the legendary Drama of the
CORSICAN BROTHERS.
Grand Dance..........Miss Jennie Hight.
To conclude with the Farce of
JOHN JONES OF THE WAR OFFICE.
Friday, BENEFIT OF MR. NEAFIE.
☞ Shakespeare's spectacular Tragedy of JULIUS CÆSAR will shortly be produced.
☞ SARAH'S YOUNG MAN will shortly appear.

LECTURE ON AFRICA!
DR. DELANY,
The Central African Explorer,
Will deliver his Lecture on the "MORAL AND SOCIAL RELATIONS OF AFRICANS IN AFRICA,"
AT BRYAN HALL,
On THURSDAY EVENING, March 19th.
Subject of Second Lecture—"THE COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES OF AFRICA," on Friday evening, March 20.
He will be dressed in full African Costume, [illegible] specimens of Native Manufacture.
These Lectures have been attended by thousands of the first ladies and gentlemen in Europe and the United States.
Admission, 25 cents. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

GREAT SUCCESS.
GOODWIN & WILDER'S
POLYORAMA OF THE WAR.
METROPOLITAN HALL.
Every Night and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons.
New Attractions.
The great Diorama of the memorable battle between the Merrimac and Monitor is now ready and will be added to the Polyorama each evening and afternoon.
WAR IN THE WEST,
WAR IN THE SOUTH,
WAR IN THE EAST,
WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI,
WAR ON THE PENINSULA,
BOMBARDMENTS,
FORTIFICATIONS, RIVERS, CITIES.
Admission 25 Cts; Children 15 Cts.

ARLINGTON, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS.
OPERA HOUSE,
Randolph st., between Matteson & Sherman House. Monday Evening, March 16th, and every evening during the week. [illegible]
R. S. DINGESS, Agent.

CHADWICK & RANKIN'S
DANCING ASSOCIATION
Will have a Wind-Up Ball FRIDAY EVENING, March 20th, at Lind's Block. Tickets, $1.00. To be had at Chadwick's Exchange, 201 Randolph st. mh17-b316-3t

General Notices.

A DRAYMEN'S SOCIETY.—At a meeting of Draymen, Teamsters and Expressmen, at the Hall, corner of Randolph and Wells streets, for the purpose of organizing a Society,
On motion, JAMES HAYDEN was called to the Chair, J. P. DICKINSON was elected Secretary.
On motion, a Committee of five were appointed to draft resolutions. They reported in favor of forming a Benevolent and Protective Society.
On motion, it was decided that a call be published in the Tribune, Times, Post, Journal and Staats Zeitung (German) newspapers for a meeting to be held at Fetnan Hall, corner Randolph and Wells streets, on MONDAY EVENING, March 23d, for the purpose of a permanent organization and election of officers.

DAILY COMMERCIAL LETTER.
The office of the Daily Commercial Letter, (late P. L. Wells'), is removed from 161 Lake street, to the Tremont Exchange Building, Dearborn street. Having secured competent and experienced reporters for each department, the proprietor will spare no pains to render the "Commercial Letter" a thorough, correct and reliable daily report of the markets, transactions on 'Change, and all matters pertaining to the trade of Chicago. Orders left at the office will receive prompt attention. If given to the carriers, they should be in writing. H. R. HULBURD, Editor and Proprietor.
Tremont Exchange Buildings, Dearborn street.

SINGER & CO'S LETTER A
Family Sewing Machine,
With all new improvements (Hemmer, Braider, Binder, Feller, Tucker, Corder, Gatherer, &c., &c., &c.,) is the cheapest, and best, and most beautiful of all machines for Family sewing and light manufacturing purposes.
The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.
Send for a PAMPHLET and a copy of "SINGER & Co's GAZETTE." I. M. SINGER & CO.,
458 Broadway, N. Y.
Chicago Office, 50 Clark Street.
Agents wanted in Illinois and Iowa.

TO LOAN.
We loan money upon Real Estate,
FROM ONE TO FIVE YEARS,
AND BUY SECURITIES
At Low Rate of Interest.
GREENEBAUM & FOREMAN.
42 South Clark street, (up stairs.)

READY, (Official)
THE UNITED STATES CONSCRIPTION ACT,
OR NATIONAL MILITIA BILL,
With a copious Index for Reference.
JAMES W. FORTUNE, Publisher,
102 Centre street, New York.
☞ PRICE FIVE CENTS.

I. B. SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT,
126 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
Sole proprietor and manufacturer of the Hard Rubber Truss. This Truss will cure Rupture, will never rust, chafe, gall or blister, free the cord from all pressure, is always clean and good as new. Manufacturer and dealer in Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, Silk Elastic Stockings, &c., &c. Send for Pamphlet.
Dr. Wilcox's Patent Artificial Leg, manufactured by C. Stafford, 126 Clark street, Chicago, Ill., has many important advantages over any other Limb known. It is warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Send for pamphlet.

A RARE CHANCE.
FOR SALE,
An old established Grocery Store and Lot,
IN A THRIVING CITY,
Within Two Hours Ride by Rail of Chicago.
The present owner has occupied it for thirteen years. It has an excellent trade, both town and country, and is considered the best stand for business in the place. It is situated on the main street, adjacent to the Flouring Mills; teams from the West all pass the store.
To a thorough go ahead business man, with means, this a chance seldom offered.
The present proprietor, wishing to retire, it will be sold at a great bargain, with or without stock.
For further particulars, apply to
DAY, ALLEN & CO.,
44 & 46 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.
mh13-b48-1w

ATTENTION.—The undersigned begs leave to inform all friends of a pure glass of wine, that they have opened in connection with their wholesale department, a
NEW AND SPLENDIDLY FIXED SAMPLE ROOM,
at their business place,
76 LASALLE STREET,
opposite the Court House, where they will sell all kinds of (their own importation) wines, especially Rhine, French, Hungarian and Port Wines, Sherry, Maderia and Champagne, in full and half bottles.
GROMMES & ULLRICH,
76 Lasalle st., opp. the Court House.

A WONDER.—The celebrated Gipsey Woman. If you wish to know all the secrets of your past and future life, the knowledge of which will save you years of sorrow and care, don't fail to visit the Gipsey Palmist. Full satisfaction given. The Gipsey has also a secret which will gain the affections of the opposite sex, and cause speedy marriages. Charge extra. Residence 181 Monroe street, between Clark and Wells street, South Side.

TO BROOM MANUFACTURERS.—I am just in receipt of 4,500 lbs. of first quality of
COLORED BROOM TWINE,
For sale at New York prices.
NATHANIEL WHITE,
36 S. Water street.

PIG IRON.—No. 1 Union and Scotch
PIG IRON.
For sale at lowest market rates by
J. P. NEWHOUSE,
Market street, corner of Madison.

QUADRUPEDS OF AMERICA,
BY J. J. AUDUBON.
Original Edition Published in 1845.
One hundred and fifty superbly colored plates, bound in two imperial folio volumes—prepared to match his great work on the Birds. Price, $[illegible].
Also, octavo editions of the Birds and Quadrupeds.
Orders received by E. G. STGATE.

FRUIT! FRUIT!! FRUIT!!!
Received daily, at 119 Randolph street, by dispatch, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, &c. Also, dealer in Baltimore Oysters and Sardines.
HENRY SANBORN.

FOR ST. JOSEPH.—The Prop.
F. W. BACKUS,
Will leave for St. Joseph on MONDAY, March 16th. For freight or passage apply to A. HARVEY, SON & CO., 129 and 131 South Water street, or to Capt. G. DAVIS, on board.

READ THIS.—A chance to make money and do good. [illegible]

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF [illegible]

Amusements.

SECOND GRAND
GIFT CONCERT
BY THE
Great Western Band,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
PROF. H. DE CLERQUE.
At Metropolitan Hall,
FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1863.
4000 Magnificent Gifts,
OF A CASH VALUE OF $2,000.
Number of Tickets 4,000.
ONE DOLLAR A TICKET.
At the urgent request of our many friends to arrange a Gift Concert, under our own auspices, we take pleasure in announcing that we have concluded to do so. [illegible]
Tickets are to be had at the office of the Great Western Band, [illegible], Julius Bauer's Music Store, 99 South Clark street; Singer & Co's store, 50 Clark street; and Geo. W. Stevens' Jewelry store, 43 Clark street.
Persons from the country wishing tickets, will please enclose the money to WILLIAM BURKHART, Leader of the Great Western Band, Box 4363, Chicago, who will forward tickets without delay.
[illegible]
The following Gifts, drawn, will be published in the daily papers immediately after the Concert.
The following is a list of the principal presents:
[illegible]
And other Gifts, numbering in all up to 4,000.
We hereby certify that the prices annexed to the above articles, bought at our establishments, are our regular retail prices.
JULIUS BAUER.
JAMES BOLTON,
Agent for I. M. Singer & Co.
GEO. W. STEVENS.
At the conclusion of the Concert, Gifts will be drawn in the presence of the audience, by a committee appointed by the audience to superintend the drawing.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.
TICKETS..........$1.00.
mh7-a397-3w

THE SECOND GRAND
GIFT CONCERT
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
WERBE & HILTON,
AT
BRYAN HALL,
ON
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8th, 1863.
FIVE THOUSAND GIFTS
AND
Five Thousand Tickets.
300 CAPITAL PRIZES.
CASH VALUE OF PRIZES, $4,000.
One Gift to Every Ticket.
SPECIAL.—Owing to the inability of thousands to secure Tickets to the late Grand Gift Concert, the Managers, by special request, have made arrangements to give a Second Grand Gift Concert. [illegible]
Tickets for sale at Werbe & Hilton's office, No. 77 Lake Street; W. W. Kimball, dealer in Piano Fortes, 107 Lake street up stairs; A. H. Miller, Jeweler, 128 Lake street, corner of Clark; Gillett, Titus & Co.'s Fancy Goods and Stationery Warehouse, No. 137 Lake street; Culworth & Loring's, 113 Randolph street, and nearly all public places.
[illegible]
Drawers of Gifts in the country can have them forwarded by sending their address to Werbe & Hilton, Post Office Box [illegible].
The principal Gifts will be on exhibition at Bryan Hall on the evening of the Concert.
The numbers drawing the following Prizes will be published in the Daily Papers immediately after the Concert:
LIST OF PRIZES.
Prize. Value.
1—1 7-Octave Rosewood Piano Forte, large round corners, three rows of moulding on case, serpentine bottom, inlaid name board, carved legs and pedal. $[illegible]
2—1 7-Octave Rosewood Piano, large round corners. [illegible]
3—1 Magnificent Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, richly silver-plated and ornamented, inlaid with pearl, rosewood full case, side drawers. [illegible]
4—1 No. 1 Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, rich mahogany full case, side drawers. [illegible]
[illegible]
I hereby certify that the prices annexed to the above articles from my establishment, are my regular retail price, and that the Pianos are first class instruments, fully warranted by the makers and myself.
W. W. KIMBALL.
We hereby certify that the above prices annexed to the above list of Gifts from our establishment, are our regular retail prices.
A. H. MILLER.
GILLETT, TITUS & CO.
At the conclusion, the Gifts will be drawn in the presence of the audience [illegible]
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.
TICKETS..........ONE DOLLAR.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY.
[illegible]

Amusements.

SANITARY
GIFT CONCERT
—FOR THE—
Benefit of the Soldiers of the Union.
ENTERTAINMENT
—BY THE—
LIGHT GUARD BAND
Both Vocal and Instrumental
AT
METROPOLITAN HALL,
Saturday Evening, March 28
6,000 GIFTS
—AND—
6,000 TICKETS
625 Splendid Prizes
EVERY TICKET COMMANDS A PRIZE.
ONE DOLLAR PER TICKET.
Net Profits to be devoted to our Sick and Suffering Troops.
DOING GOOD AND GETTING GOOD AT THE SAME TIME.
For the benefit and relief of our sick and wounded soldiers of the army before Vicksburg, who are suffering and dying of disease, caused by the poisonous atmosphere of the swamps. The sufferings of our brethren, who have offered their lives as a ransom for our country, can be relieved in a measure, if not wholly, by sending them necessaries and comforts of life, [illegible] which we have in our midst.
The many valuable gifts offered, together with the consolation of relieving our noble and brave men, who are dying for the want of [illegible], must be a sufficient inducement for the public to contribute their mite to [illegible] humanitarian cause.
The net profits of the Sanitary Gift Concert will be expended in the purchase of such articles as our sick soldiers are most in need of.
Tickets for sale at the Sanitary Gift Concert Office, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, and at Messrs. I. M. Singer & Co.'s Office, 50 Sherman House; W. H. C. Miller's Jewelry Store, No. 35 South Clark street, and at the principal Hotels and Bookstores.
Persons in the country wishing tickets will please remit the money to "W. H. C. MILLER, Treasurer, P. O. Box 6,209, Chicago," who will forward the tickets by return mail.
The holders of tickets in the country can have their gifts forwarded to them by express or otherwise as they may direct.
The numbers drawing the annexed prizes will be published in the Chicago daily papers on the day succeeding the concert.
List of the Principal Prizes.
1 I. M. Singer & Co. Sewing Machine, inlaid with pearl, with rosewood cabinet case and folding top. (Extra extra finish.)
1 Aiken's Knitting Machine, containing 120 needles, and capable of knitting a pair of socks or stockings in fifteen minutes.
1 Lady's Gold Hunting Lever Watch.
1 " Silver " "
[illegible] Gold Lockets
[illegible] Finger Rings, with set.
[illegible] " "
[illegible] Pencils
6 Set Gold Pin and Ear Knobs
[illegible]
3 Plated Cake Baskets.
1 Silver plated Castor (extra finish)
1 Silver plated Castors.
1 Silver plated Coffe Pot.
1 Silver plated Tea Pot.
1 Silver plated Sugar Basket.
4 Sets silver plated Forks.
6 Sets silver plated Tea Spoons.
2 Silver plated Cups, gold lined.
2 Silver plated Cups.
2 Call Bells, plated.
1 Barrel Coffee Sugar A, 200 lbs.
[illegible] Caddies Gunpowder Tea, 10 lbs each
10 Packages Rio Coffee, 10 lbs each
10 Boxes Pearl Starch, 10 lbs each.
10 Cans Cream Tartar, 10 lbs each.
10 Half-barrels Whitefish.
2 Caddies Rosebud Tobacco, [illegible]
7 Boxes Saleratus, 70 lbs each.
5 Boxes Erasive Soap, 60 lbs each.
10 Packages Java Coffee, 10 lbs each.
1 Webster's Illustrated Dictionary.
4 Half-dozen Pails.
1 Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography.
1 Barrel N. O. Sugar, 200 lbs.
5 Caddies Black Tea, 20 lbs each.
1 Hamilton's Lectures on Metaphysics.
5 Boxes Bi. Carb. Soda, 70 lbs each.
1 Dana's Manual of Geology.
10 Bales Smoking Tobacco, 10 lbs each.
Moore's Poetical Works, Turkey Morocco Antique.
5 Boxes Erasive Soap, 60 lbs each.
Downing's Landscape, Gardening and Rural Architecture.
10 Packages Rio Coffee, 10 lbs each.
10 Boxes Havana cigars.
1 Byron's Poetical works, Turkey Morocco Antique.
[illegible] Bbl. Coffee Sugar, B, 200 lbs.
1 Cyclopedia of Wit and Humor.
3 Caddies Young Hyson Tea.
1 Shakespeare's Complete Works, Turkey Morocco Antique.
5 Kits Mackerel.
1 Josephus, Lippincott's Family Bible.
[illegible] Boxes Raisins.
1 American Eloquence, 2 Vols.
10 Packages Rio Coffee, 10 lbs each.
1 Livingstone's Travels and Researches. Maps and Engravings.
10 Cans Bi-carb. Soda, 12 lbs each.
4 Doz. Brooms.
1 French Revolution, Illustrated.
1 Bales Chewing Tobacco, [illegible]
1 The Physical Geography of the Sea, by Maury.
10½ bris White Fish.
1 Napoleon at St. Helena.
2 Bxs Cinnamon (12½ lbs each)
1 Chambers' Cyclopedia of English Literature (2 vols.)
10 cans Cream Tartar, 10 lbs each.
1 Dr. Beach's Family Practice of Medicine.
5 Boxes Erasive Soap, 60 lbs each.
1 Sir Wm. Hamilton's Lectures on Logic.
10 Sacks Java Coffee, 10 lbs each.
1 Daily Commentary by C. Low, Clergyman of Scotland.
8 Bales Killikinick Tobacco, 10 lbs each.
1 Intellectual System of the Universe.
3 Caddies Black Tea, 10 lbs each.
1 The Knowledge of God, objectively considered.
2 Boxes Castile Soap, 12 lbs each.
1 Arvine' Cyclopedia of Moral and Religious Anecdotes.
10 Pkgs Java Coffee, 10 lbs each.
10 Bales Smoking Tobacco, 10 lbs each.
6 Kits Mackerel.
12 Boxes Bicarb Soda, 12 lbs each.
1 Nature's Divine Revelations.
2 Boxes Black Pepper, 12½ lbs each.
1 Greek and English Lexicon of the New Testament.
3 Bxs Pearl Starch, 25 lbs each.
1 The Great Harmonia.
10 Pkgs Java Coffee, 10 lbs each.
[illegible] Bbl N. O. Sugar, 200 lbs.
1 The Divine Government, Physical and Moral.
4½ Bxs Raisins.
1 Harbinger of Health.
5 Bxs Erasive Soap, 60 lbs each.
10 Bales Smoking Tobacco, 10 lbs each.
1 Practical Sermons.
4½ Doz. Wash Boards.
1 Answers to Ever Recurring Questions.
10½ Brls White Fish.
1 Holy Bible, large size, Morocco.
2 Bxs Cloves, 12½ lbs each.
10 Pkgs Java Coffee, 10 lbs each.
1 Foot Falls on the Boundaries of Another World, by Robert Dale Owen.
10 Bxs Havana Cigars.
1 Anthon's Classical Dictionary.
2 Bxs Saleratus, 70 lbs each.
2 Bxs Allspice, 12½ lbs each.
12 Cans Bicarb. Soda, 12 lbs each.
2 Caddies Rose Bud Tobacco, [illegible]
4½ Doz Pails.
5 Caddies Black Tea, [illegible]
1 Arnold's Corallina Nopea.
12 Bales Chewing Tobacco, [illegible]
4½ Doz Brooms.
5 Bxs Saleratus, 70 lbs each.
10 Pkgs Rio Coffee, 10 lbs each.
10 Bales Killikinick Tobacco, 10 lbs each.
5 Brls Herring.
[illegible] Brl N. O. Sugar, 200 lb.
1 Photographic Album, Turkey Morocco, [illegible] pictures.
5 boxes Erasive Soap, 60 lbs each.
1 Latin English Lexicon.
7 cans Cream Tartar, 10 lbs each.
10 pkgs Rio Coffee, 10 lbs each.
[illegible] bris White Fish.
1 keg Golden Syrup, 10 galls.
10 boxes Havana Cigars.
10 boxes Bi-Carb. Soda, 12 lbs each.
10 bales Smoking Tobacco, 10 lbs each.
5 kits Mackerel.
5 brls Domestic Salt.
10½ brls White Fish.
1 Alder's German and English Dictionary.
[illegible] brl Coffee Sugar, B.
10 pkgs Rio Coffee, 10 lbs each.
5 kits Mackerel.
5 cans Mustard, 5 lbs each.
5 brls Domestic Salt.
1 Mrs. Leslie's Cook Book.
1 new Cooking Stove—[illegible]
[illegible] with furniture complete.
And other Gifts, numbering in all 6,000.
We hereby certify that the prices of the above articles from our establishment, are our retail prices.
W. H. C. MILLER.
I. M. SINGER & CO.
JAS. [illegible]
At the Conclusion of the Concert, Gifts will be drawn in the presence of the audience, by a Committee appointed by the audience to superintend the Drawing.
☞ In consequence of [illegible] above Advertisement [illegible] alternate day. J. A. [illegible]
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets, [illegible]

Amusements.

SANITARY GIFT CONCERT

—FOR THE—

Benefit of the Soldiers of the Union.

ENTERTAINMENT BY THE

LIGHT GUARD BAND

Both Vocal and Instrumental,

AT

METROPOLITAN HALL

Saturday Evening, March 28th

6,000 GIFTS

—AND—

6,000 TICKETS.

625 Splendid Prizes

EVERY TICKET COMMANDS A GIFT

ONE DOLLAR PER TICKET.

Net Profits to be devoted to our Sick and Suffering Troops.

DOING GOOD AND GETTING GOODS AT THE SAME TIME.

For the benefit and relief of our sick and wounded soldiers of the army before Vicksburg, who are suffering and dying of disease, contracted in the poisonous atmosphere of the swamps [illegible] sufferings of our brethren, who have offered their lives as a ransom for our country, can be relieved in a measure, if not wholly, by administering the necessaries and comforts of life—[illegible] which we have in our midst.

The many valuable gifts offered, together with the consolation of relieving our noble and brave men, who are dying for the want of proper [illegible] ishment, must be a sufficient inducement for the public to contribute their mite in behalf of [illegible] manitarian cause.

The net profits of the Sanitary Gift Concert will be expended in the purchase of such articles as the sick soldiers are most in need of.

Tickets for sale at the Sanitary Gift Office, No. 5 Metropolitan Block, corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, and at Messrs. I. M. Singer & Co.'s Office, 50 Sherman House; W. H. C. Miller & Co.'s Jewelry Store, No. 35 South Clark street; and at the principal Hotels and Bookstores.

Persons in the country wishing tickets will remit the money to "W. H. C. MILLER & CO., Treasurers, P. O. Box 6,209, Chicago, Ill.," who will forward the tickets by return mail.

The holders of tickets in the country can have their gifts forwarded to them by express or otherwise as they may direct.

The numbers drawing the annexed prizes will be published in the Chicago daily papers on the day succeeding the concert:

List of the Principal Prizes.

1 I. M. Singer & Co. Sewing Machine, inlaid with pearl, with rosewood cabinet case and folding top. (Machine extra finish.)
1 Aiken's Knitting Machine, containing 120 needles, and capable of knitting a pair of socks or stockings in fifteen minutes.
1 Lady's Gold Hunting Lever Watch.
1 Silver " "
6 Gold Lockets.
12 " Finger Rings, with set.
[illegible] Pencils.
6 Set Gold Pin and Ear Knobs.
[illegible] Plated Cake Baskets.
1 Silver plated Castor (extra finish).
1 Silver plated Castors.
1 Silver plated Coffee Pot.
1 Silver plated Tea Pot.
1 Silver plated Sugar Basket.
[illegible]

And other Gifts, numbering in all up the [illegible]

We hereby certify that the prizes [illegible] above articles [illegible]

W. H. C. [illegible]

At the Conclusion of the Concert [illegible] be drawn in the presence of the [illegible] a Committee appointed by the audience [illegible]

Special Notices.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

[illegible] SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. [illegible]

DYSPEPSIA.—This disorder of [illegible]

CARD TO THE LADIES.—All [illegible]

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County,
New York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A

NERVOUS INVALID.

[illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH!

Dr. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Remedy,

A sure cure for

Catarrh or Cold in the Head.

[illegible]

Office, 135 South Clark Street, (Up Stairs.)
Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE,
Post Office Box 2831, Chicago, Ill.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN [illegible]

DR. PEABODY.

DIPTHERIA! DIPTHERIA!!

[illegible] Diptheria Cure, GUARANTEED TO CURE IN ALL [illegible] The trade supplied by Lord & Smith, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago.

A CARD

Deafness and Blindness.

[illegible]

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. The best in the world.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S

[illegible]

GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR

[illegible]

ELECTRO-MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

DR. THOMAS MACKINNIS,

[illegible]

CONSUMPTION!

THE THREE REMEDIES.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and every form of Consumption. [illegible]

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, for the cure of Dyspepsia, [illegible]

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, one of the most [illegible]

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

Dr. Dupenco's Golden Pills

FOR FEMALES.

[illegible]

Price, $1.00 per Box.

[illegible] "General Wholesale Agents," [illegible]

WE CHALLENGE THE [illegible]

Railroad and Steamboat Lines.

1863.—GRAND TRUNK LINE OF

NEW STEAMERS

[illegible]

Grand Trunk Railway.

[illegible]

1863. THE 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

325 Miles Double Track.

In order to keep pace with the demands of the traveling public, the managers of this popular route have [illegible] FIRST CLASS ROUTE to all the Eastern cities. The track is stone ballasted, and entirely free from dust.

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA

(with close connections from Western Cities.)

All connecting direct to New York, THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, and close connections at Harrisburg for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

[illegible]

SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

[illegible]

FREIGHTS.

[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

[illegible]

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

Furs.

FURS, FURS, FURS.

IGNATZ HERZOG,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER AND MANUFACTURER OF

Hats, Caps and Furs,

133 LAKE STREET.

My assortment in the before named articles cannot be surpassed in the West. Through my facilities in purchasing and manufacturing, I am enabled to sell at lower prices than any house in the city. Call and examine my goods before purchasing elsewhere.

IGNATZ HERZOG,
P. O. Box 3802. 133 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Highest market price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

LADIES' FURS,

GENTS' FUR CAPS,

Collars, Gauntlets,

Buffalo, Bear and Wolf Robes,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Buy where you can make the best selections at the lowest prices. Try

135 Lake Street.

I. C. MAYER.

Great inducements to wholesale dealers.

Financial.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD Co.

OFFICE, No. 13 WILLIAM STREET,
NEW YORK, March 13, 1863.

The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's Office in Toledo, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 2d day of April next, at noon. [illegible]

D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, March 7th, 1863.

The City Bank, Ottawa, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the "Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company" agent for the redemption of its circulating notes in the City of Chicago, pursuant to the provisions of Article 3 of an act amendatory of the General Banking Law, approved February 14th, 1863.

JESSE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor P. A.

NOTICE—The Stockholders of the Union Dispatch Company are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the office of said Company, [illegible] Randolph street, in the city of Chicago, Ill., on the 21st of the March, 1863.

C. W. BRIGHAM, President.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the city of Chicago, at the Office of the Company, on the first day of April next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES, } Commissioners.
A. C. BADGER,

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

Chicago, Feb. 28, 1863.

Legal Notices.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Public notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of William F. Holden, deceased, will, in pursuance with the powers in said will contained, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House, in the County of Cook, in the City of Chicago, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1863, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the following described parcels of land, to-wit:—[illegible]

CHARLES N. HOLDEN,
ALBORN H. HOLDEN, } Executors.

Chicago, March 10, 1863.

MRS.
S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
Hair Restorer.

AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM,

The great unequalled Preparation for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair

TO

Its Original Youthful Color.

IT IS NOT A DYE,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children

Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,

198 Greenwich Street, New York City.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's
ZYLOBALSAMUM

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1863.

Our Farmers and the Government Stocks.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

One of the gratifying characteristics of the New York Stock Exchange is the influx of orders for debt certificates, the interest of which is payable in gold, and for other cheap Government securities, from persons who have been hitherto accustomed to hoard their money, and thus to lose the interest which enlightened patriotism and prudent forethought might have secured.

On Wednesday last, as we learn from personal inquiry, an aggregate of small sums amounting to more than $1,000,000 was paid for certificates of indebtedness by thrifty investors, who care more for a safe gold-bearing stock than for the harassing incertitude of perilous though glittering speculations.

We have received inquiries from farmers and others living in the country, asking how they may, with least inconvenience, invest their surplus means in Government securities. The following is a specimen:

To the Editors of the *Evening Post*:

"I wish to call your attention to the financial condition of the farmers of this State. I estimate that one-fourth of the farmers of this State have a surplus of money over and above their expenses in carrying on their business. The amount in the hands of such farmers will range from $200 to $15,000 each. They are getting frightened. They do not know how to invest it. Now I think you could do a great good to the people and to the government by informing the people through your columns, by a continued publication, of the detailed manner of proceeding in order to invest their capital in United States government bonds. We read of sales at the Stock Exchange, but finance is a mystery to the people generally. A. H.

"Barre Centre, N. Y."

Now, at present the plan our country friends may find it convenient to adopt is, first, to obtain from a bank in their neighborhood a draft on New York for the amount they wish to invest. And, secondly, they can enclose this draft to one of the numerous respectable firms in New York who deal in government securities. They should give in their letters full directions as to the kind of securities they prefer, and in a few days they will enjoy the two-fold satisfaction of having placed their savings in one of the most lucrative investments, and of having, like true citizens, sustained the national government and constitution for which their revolutionary fathers poured out their blood and treasure. The suggestions of prudence and the far more sacred claims of patriotism will alike be satisfied.

The Canal Question in Canada.

The Montreal *Gazette* of the 14th instant says:

The chief object of interest at present is the re-imposition of the canal tolls. We notice that our Finance Minister was pointedly asked the question by Mr. Rose, and he stated the matter was under consideration. In such an important matter as this we think that the Government ought to have made up their minds, especially as this is the period at which forwarders make their arrangements and should be positively informed as to the action of Government on so important a question. We consider that the canal dues should be sufficient to pay the working expenses and the interest on the canals, and beyond that point no tolls ought be imposed; that we should not look to them as a source of revenue, considering that the extra trade brought into the Province is sufficient in its importance to more than justify any direct loss to the Exchequer in not re-imposing the original tolls.

Opinions generally are very divided on this subject, may consider that as our principal trade is from the West the Province generally should pay for the loss incurred in keeping the canals in order, and that the present system should be maintained in order to more fully develope the most important branch of our business. They further state that the 10 per cent. on the old duties which is at present paid, is sufficient, under proper management, to keep the canals in a proper state of repair, especially as all American vessels to American ports, passing through the Welland Canal, have to pay the full toll; and that if we wish to encourage the development of the Western trade, it would be an act of great folly to put up and obstruction in the shape of increased tolls.

Others on the contrary maintain that vessels passing through canals, like goods passing over a railroad, should pay sufficient to leave a profit to the parties building, and conveniences, be they public or private works, and that, therefore, our canals should not only be self-supporting, but paying institutions. Our Finance Minister seems evidently on the balance between these two opinions, and hence his disinclination to give a definite answer.

Another Blessed Martyr.

Stillson Hutchins, editor of the Dubuque *Herald*, was beautifully thrashed at the Carter House, in Cedar Falls, Iowa, by Lieut. Sessions, of Company K, 1st Iowa regiment, on Sunday week. Some two years since, Hutchins, then editor of the Des Moines *Times*, abused Sessions in a low blackguard manner, through his columns. From that time until this time, they had not met. They then got together in the Carter House. When Hutchins saw Sessions he arose and went into the hall. The Cedar Falls *Gazette* describes what followed:

He was followed by Sessions. They met in the hall, and Sessions asked Hutchins if he was the author of the article attacking him (Sessions) personally, which appeared in the Des Moines *Journal*, some two years ago. Hutchins replied that he was. He was then asked for an explanation of the matter, which he refused to give. He was then told that he was a liar, a coward, etc. Hutchins stood with his hand in an inside pocket in the breast of his coat, and rather seemed inclined to bluff the matter through, saying that should occasion offer he would not be slow to show whether he was a coward or not. But as he did not seem to be inclined to wage any other than a wordy warfare, Mr. Sessions passed his open hand across Hutchins' face, when the latter pitched in, and was soon beautifully whipped, whereupon he very wisely cried "enough" most vociferously. His face was pretty well bruised and cut up, and he bled profusely. Upon crying "enough," Sessions desisted from inflicting further punishment; but while Hutchins was washing the blood from his face, Sessions happened to think how persistently and maliciously Hutchins had maligned the citizens of Massachusetts, (Sessions is a Massachusetts boy himself,) said he must throw in a little extra for that, which he did by administering several vigorous kicks on a portion of Hutchins' corporeal system that it would hardly be polite to name. Thus the matter ended, and Hutchins left town the next morning, a sadder, if not a wiser man than when he entered it, and with a very much disfigured head-piece.

Hutchins has been very persistent and malignant in his abuse of Iowa soldiers. He has attacked many of them personally, with false charges and opprobrious epithets and we doubt not that others whom he has maligned as he did Lieut. Sessions, will seek similar redress, should opportunity offer.

The Skedaddle Guards.

[From the Detroit Tribune, 17th.]

The number of "skedaddlers," as they are familiarly called—men who run away from the United States to escape the draft—is daily increasing in Windsor, though for the honor of Michigan, we are happy to say, they are by no means all from this State. Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and even Iowa present their full share. It is estimated that there are now in Windsor over four hundred of these scapegraces. Some of the Windsor citizens estimate the number as high as a thousand. There are also a large number at Amherstburg, Sandwich, Chatham, and scattered through every settlement along the frontier. The public houses in Windsor are all filled to their utmost capacity, and all the private houses, heretofore unoccupied, have been taken, and are filled with this class of people, who live upon cold meals and sleep on the floor. Most of them have a little money—some of them well supplied—but the great majority are evidently men of slender means, and are anxiously seeking employment, few of them being able to obtain it. A great many offer to work for fifty cents a day and board themselves, whilst others agree to work merely for their board. A gentleman of Windsor having occasion to make some improvements on his premises, hired six carpenters and joiners, agreeing to give them six shillings a day, and wait one month for their pay. They were glad to close the bargain. But the great body of them are unable to earn the salt used in their porridge. An intelligent Canadian told us to-day, that not less than four or five thousand of the runaways had crossed over our ferries during the past two months. As a general thing, they are orderly, and the Windsor people have no cause to complain, so long as their guests are in funds and pay their board bills promptly.

It would require no Gall, Spurzheim or Fowler to show, by incontestable phrenological tests, the cowardly character of the God-forsaken crowd. Cowardice is marked in every lineament of their faces. They despise themselves; they are heartily despised by the Canadians, and they are despised and detested by their own countrymen. We don't know that any worse punishment can be meeted to them than that which they are now receiving.

The Navy.

[From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, 16th.]

OUR NEW IRON-CLADS.—Before any one can be found willing to build, for the Department price, the last batch of iron-clads for which proposals were issued, estimates for still another class are invited. These are to be ocean vessels. Some time ago similar estimates were asked, but no one save Mr. Welles can tell what become of those sent in. At present there are built, or in course of construction:

Nine one turret Monitors, 8 at sea.
Nine do building.
Two do do.
Three do do.
Five do do.
The Keokuk, at sea.
The Roanoke.
The Onondaga.
Two ocean vessels, building.

All these, save the Keokuk, Onondaga and Roanoke, are planned by Captain Ericsson. Of the new vessels, for which proposals were made some days ago, only two are known to be agreed for, one in Philadelphia, and one in Wilmington, Del. The New York men want over $100,000 more for each vessel than the Government is willing to pay. Whether bids for this last batch will be more suitable remains to be seen.

Fight at Hazel Green.

[From the Louisville Journal, 17th.]

The stage driver from Winchester informed the Lexington *Observer and Reporter* on Sunday that it was reported at that place by the stage driver direct from Mt. Sterling that the Federal forces attacked on Thursday last, a large portion of Clarke's rebel command near Hazel Green, and, after a pretty severe fight, killed some twenty-five or thirty rebels and took as many more prisoners. The Federal loss was but slight.

Miscellaneous.

A CARD.

INSURANCE.

[illegible] PLANTATION BITTERS, [illegible]

F. H. DRAKE & Co., New York.

To the public we would say, we have fortunately the best and most remarkable medicine in the world. We spare no pains in procuring our material. We publish, principally what it is composed of. It is adapted to all ages and conditions of life. It is a certain cure for

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Affection, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Headache, Sinking Weakness, Mental Despondency, &c.

It hurts nobody, but those who try to sell an article without merit. It operates badly on their pockets. Under no circumstances will the purity of

Drake's Plantation Bitters

be departed from.

That all persons may judge of its efficacy, we publish a list of some of the articles used in its preparation.

CALISAYA BARK—Celebrated for over two hundred years in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Weakness, &c. It was introduced into Europe by the Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, in 1640, and was afterward sold by the Jesuits for the enormous price of its own weight in silver, under the name of Jesuit's Powders, and finally made public by Louis XVI, King of France. Humboldt made especial reference to its febrifuge qualities during his South American travels.

CASCARILLA BARK—For diarrhea, colic, and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDELION—For inflammation of the loins and dropsical affections.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—For enfeebled digestion.

LAVENDER FLOWERS—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

WINTERGREEN—For scrofula, rheumatism, &c.

ANISE—An aromatic, carminative, creating flesh, muscle, and milk, much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove buds, orange carraway, coriander, snake root, &c.

S. T—1860—X.

Another wonderful ingredient of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

Dr. W. A. Childs, Surgeon of the 10th Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."

The following is from the proprietors of the Sherman House, Chicago:

SHERMAN HOUSE,
CHICAGO, Ill., February 11, 1863.

Messrs. F. H. Drake & Co.: Please send us another twelve cases of your Plantation Bitters. As a morning appetizer, they appear to have superceded everything else, and are greatly esteemed.

Yours, &c., GAGE & WAITE.

No article ever had an equal sale. They are warranted as represented. They are sold by all principal druggists, grocers, country stores, &c.

Be sure each bottle bears the fac simile of the proprietors' signature on a steel plate label.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
202 Broadway, N. Y.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

THE

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
The great natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
Is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately, and leaves no scar.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

RICHARDSON & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere.

IRON AND STEEL.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,

193 & 195 South Water street,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

IRON AND STEEL,

Nails, Spikes,

Heavy Hardware.

HAVE FOR SALE LOW.

7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, by 1-4 inch

IMPORTED GERMAN

PLOW STEEL.

Also—Have all other sizes on hand.

10 Casks Cultivator Teeth,

Screw top and wedge top.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,

SHIPCHANDLERS,

SAIL MAKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

217 South Water St., Chicago.

Have constantly for sale at the lowest market prices [illegible]

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,

SAILS AND TENTS,

TARPAULINGS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, FLAGS, &C., &C.

Made to order at the shortest notice.

Landell or Sibley Tent.

HAGAN'S & SONS

PATENT HOIST WHEEL

PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

GEO. F. FOSTER. C. M. HARDENBERGH.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills.

[illegible]

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

[illegible]

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

[illegible]

PAPER.

PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF

BUTLER & HUNT,

43 STATE STREET.

[illegible]

2000 BOXES PALM SOAP,

1,000 boxes Stearine Candles,

500 boxes Star Candles,

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

1863.—SPRING TRADE.

CLOTH HOUSE

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

34 & 36 Lake Street, Chicago,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Vestings,

And all the various styles of WOOLEN, COTTON and LINEN piece goods for

MEN'S WEAR,

Adapted to the wants of the West. We shall, as heretofore, keep the largest and best assorted stock of this class of goods to be found in this market. An examination is solicited.

AGENTS FOR

Scott's, Clay's and Glencross' Reports of Fashions.

CLOTH AND PIECE GOODS HOUSE.

CHAS. BEARDSLEE & BROS.,

56 Lake Street,

Have now in store and are in daily receipt of the Largest and Only Exclusive Stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS,

SATINETTS,

TWEEDS,

COUNTRY JEANS,

LINENS,

MARSAILLES,

COTTONADES, CHECKS, DRILLS,

And all other Piece Goods, for MEN'S WEAR, ever exhibited in this market.

Merchants visiting the city are invited to call and examine our selections and prices before purchasing elsewhere. [illegible] CLAY'S & SCOTT'S Fashion Plates and Reports.

1863.—SPRING TRADE.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,

Manufacturers and wholesale dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

32 Lake-St., cor. Wabash ave.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

We have in store and are receiving the largest stock of Boots and Shoes in the West, and are confident that there can be found in NO MARKET a better assortment of all styles of desirable goods than we are prepared to show. Besides a great variety of cheaper goods, we have large lines of WARRANTED CUSTOM MADE Kip, thick and Calf Boots, Brogans, &c., as well as the latest and finest styles of Ladies' Gaiters and Balmorals suitable for the city trade. We buy for cash and will offer to CASH and PROMPT short time buyers, prices that CANNOT be undersold. We can accommodate the trade with extra sizes.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

1863.—DRY GOODS,

Staple and Fancy,

FOR THE SPRING,

HARMON, GALE & CO.,

(Successors to Harmon, Aiken & Gale,)

53 LAKE STREET, Chicago.

We offer to the trade a large and well-selected stock of

COTTON AND WOOL GOODS,

PRINTS,

COTTONADES,

Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery,

AND OTHER GOODS IN OUR LINE.

We are now largely in stock and are prepared to offer great inducements to close buyers. We solicit an examination from all wishing to purchase.

HARMON, GALE & CO.

EDWARD WESSON.

NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

Carefully selected for the

WESTERN TRADE.

No. 12 Cortlandt street,

(Opposite the Western Hotel,) NEW YORK.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,

45 & 47 LAKE STREET,

Are prepared to show cash buyers of

Saddlery Hardware

AND

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

The largest and best assorted stock to be found in the Northwest, embracing

SPRINGS AND AXLES,

Hubs, Spokes, Felloes,

CARRIAGE BODIES AND SEATS,

Enameled Cloth, Patent Leather, &c.

Also, a large assortment of

HORSE COLLARS AND BLANKETS,

WHIPS AND LASHES,

Skirting, Bridle, Collar and Harness

LEATHER.

All of which will be offered at prices that will not be undersold.

AGENTS FOR

Mowry's Springs and Axles, Crocket's Varnishes.

DOLE'S PATENT

Hub Boxing Machines and Hollow Augers.

P. HAYDEN, New York. W. V. KAY, Chicago. P. WILSON, Cincinnati.

RAWSON & BARTLETT

30 LAKE STREET,

Chicago, Ill.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES.

We have on hand a full and complete assortment of Boots and Shoes, of every variety, adapted for

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

WE INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION to a line of Custom Boots of our own manufacture, which are superior to any goods in this market. Parties purchasing for CASH may rely upon finding our prices a little lower than any other house in town.

RAWSON & BARTLETT.

HATS, CAPS, &c.

25 Lake Street.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH

now offer for

EARLY SPRING TRADE,

by the package or dozen,

5,000 CASES

Hats, Caps, Straw Goods,

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS,

Palm Leaf Goods, Shaker Hoods, &c.,

comprising full lines of all new styles, making the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED STOCK to be found West of the sea board, most of which was purchased before the late advance in prices, and will be sold as cheap as can be bought of the best houses in the Atlantic cities.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WILLSON & MERRIAM,

48 CLARK ST., CHICAGO,

Have established an office in WASHINGTON, D. C., where one of the firm will remain for the purpose of attending to all claims for

Pensions, Bounty, Arrears of Pay, and Prize Money.

Also, all demands before the COURT OF CLAIMS. [illegible]

EVERY CLAIM OUR PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

[illegible]

BROOM CORN SEED.—I have [illegible]

NATHANIEL WHITE,
[illegible] South Water street, Chicago.

Miscellaneous.

SPRING OF 1863.

NEW

SPRING GOODS!

A LARGE STOCK.

In Great Variety,

NOW OPENING

AT

STRYKER & CO'S,

141 Lake Street.

102 LAKE STREET, 102

CHICAGO, ILL.

CLOAKS,

CLOAKS.

Having taken the Store 102 Lake street, permanently, the undersigned desires to inform the Ladies of Chicago that he has now on exhibition and will be receiving weekly from New York, one of the richest assortments of Spring Cloaks that has ever been seen in this city. I flatter myself that from my long experience in the business in New York, I will merit a share of your patronage. I solicit a call before making your selections.

DANIEL KARR, 102 Lake street.

N. B.—A full assortment of Children's Cloaks.

1863. 1863.

CLOTHING

FOR THE

Spring and Summer Trade.

YOUNG, BROS. & CO.,

33 AND 35 LAKE STREET,

Corner Wabash avenue, Chicago,

AND

135 MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS.

We have now in store, both in

Chicago and St. Louis,

AN

IMMENSE STOCK OF CLOTHING,

Which we

Manufactured Early in the Season,

And to which we invite the attention of all merchants who wish to buy

CHOICE GOODS

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

YOUNG, BROS. & CO.

HATS, CAPS AND

Straw Goods

AT WHOLESALE.

E. P. L. BROOM,

(SUCCESSOR TO E. L. KELLOGG & CO.)

50 - - LAKE STREET. - - 50

I have now on hand, and am daily receiving, a large and well selected stock of

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS

SHAKER HOODS, &c.,

suitable for the

Spring and Summer Trade of '63

Which I offer to the trade, either by the package or dozen, at

LESS THAN EASTERN PRICES.

Country Merchants, whether purchasing or not, are cordially invited to examine my stock and prices.

E. P. L. BROOM,

Wholesale Dealer in

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

50 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

GROCERIES.

EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,

75 South Water street, Chicago,

Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of

GROCERIES

AT WHOLESALE,

EMBRACING

Sugars,	Fish,
Teas,	Tobacco,
Coffees,	Rice,
Syrups,	Spices,
Molasses,	Soaps,

Dried Fruit,

WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.

We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing at this market to call and examine our stock before buying.

EWING, BRIGGS & CO.
No. 75 South Water street, Chicago.

Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo.
Clinton Briggs, } Chicago.
Thomas Boerman,

1863 NEW HOUSE. 1863

H. & R. B. WHITTEMORE & CO.,

37 Lake st. and 43 Wabash avenue,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,

Umbrellas and Parasols.

Our Stock of new goods for the Spring trade is unusually full and desirable, comprising the largest and most attractive assortment in the West, and having been purchased previous to the great advance, we are satisfied we have facilities that will enable us to command the attention of merchants visiting this market, and particularly

ALL CASH BUYERS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.

H. & R. B. WHITTEMORE & CO.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

Corner Clinton and Fulton Streets West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,

LINSEED OIL,

Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge,

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box [illegible]

E. W. BLATCHFORD.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES. [illegible]

Medicinal.

A Valuable Medicine

FOR EVERY FAMILY.

DRUGGISTS In all sections of the city and country, keep on hand, buy, sell [illegible]

ROBACK'S
STOMACH BITTERS.

APOTHECARIES In all sections of the city and country keep in stock, sell and dispense as a tonic

ROBACK'S
STOMACH BITTERS.

PHYSICIANS In all sections of the city and country, approve and recommend this celebrated tonic,

ROBACK'S
STOMACH BITTERS.

GROCERS In all sections of the city and country are constantly supplied with and deal in

ROBACK'S
STOMACH BITTERS.

HOTELS In all sections of the city and country, are supplied with and "cannot keep a Hotel," without a stock of

ROBACK'S
STOMACH BITTERS.

HOSPITALS Throughout the army of the North have found its inestimable merits, and are using, for the soldiers,

ROBACK'S
STOMACH BITTERS.

SUTLERS In every regiment ought to have, and many have imported and highly recommend

ROBACK'S
STOMACH BITTERS.

LADIES, Old and young, for Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Languor, Weakness and General Debility, are recommended to use

ROBACK'S
STOMACH BITTERS.

EVERYBODY Who desires a good tonic, for giving tone to the system, a healthy appetite and strength to the system generally, should not fail to buy a bottle of

ROBACK'S
STOMACH BITTERS.

Dr. C. W. ROBACK, Prop., Cincinnati.

C. A. COOK, Chicago, General Agent.

Office 24 & 26 Market-st., Lind's Block.

Sold at wholesale by FULLER & FINCH, LORD & SMITH, SMITH & DWYER, J. H. REED & CO., J. BORNHELD, WRIGHT & FRENCH. At retail by [illegible] and by Druggists and Dealers generally throughout the Northwest.

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CONSTITUTION

WATER

THE GREAT REMEDY

FOR THE

CONSTITUTION,

AND THE

ONLY KNOWN REMEDY

FOR

DIABETES,

AND DISEASES OF THE

KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

These Dangerous and Troublesome Diseases, which have thus far Resisted the best Directed Treatment, can be completely controlled by the Remedy now before us!

THE CURATIVE

properties of the medicine direct themselves to the organs of secretion, and by so altering the condition of the stomach and liver that the starchy principle of the food is not converted into sugar so long as the system is under the influence of the

CONSTITUTION WATER,

which gives those organs time to recover their healthy tone and vigor. We are able to state the Constitution Water has cured every case of Diabetis in which it has been given.

STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK DUST DEPOSIT AND MUCUS OR MILKY DISCHARGES AFTER URINATING.

Diseases occurring from one and the same cause will be entirely cured by the Constitution Water, if taken for any length of time. The dose should vary with the severity of the disease, from twenty drops to a teaspoonful three times a day, in water. During the passage of the Calculus, the pain and urgent symptoms, should be combatted with the proper remedies, then followed up with the Constitution Water, as above directed.

DYSMENORRHEA, OR PAINFUL MENSTRUATION, AND IN MENORRHAGIA OR PROFUSE FLOWING.

Both diseases arising from a faulty secretion of the menstrual fluid—in the one case being too little, and accompanied by severe pain; and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Constitution Water.

That disease known as FALLING OF THE WOMB, which is the result of a relaxation of the ligaments of that organ, and is known by a sense of heaviness and dragging pains in the back and sides, and at times accompanied by sharp lancinating or shooting pains through the parts, will, in all cases, be removed by the medicine.

There is another class of symptoms arising from IRRITATION OF THE WOMB, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease, or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Impaired Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude and Dimness of Vision.

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION.

Which in the [illegible] female is a constant recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of [illegible] maladies are the result; more grave and [illegible] without an effort and as month after month p[illegible] being made to assist nature, the suppression becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and consumption finally ends her career.

LUCORRHŒA, OR WHITES.

This disease depends upon an inflammation of mucous lining of the vagina and womb. It is in all cases accompanied by severe pain in the back, across the bowels and through the hips. A teaspoonful of the medicine may be taken three times a day, with an injection of a tea-spoonful of the medicine, mixed with a half pint of soft water, morning and evening.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, STRANGURY AND BURNING, OR PAINFUL URINATING.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

It has no equal in relieving the most distressing symptoms. Also Headache, Heartburn, Acid Stomach, Vomiting Food, &c. Take a teaspoonful after dinner. The dose in all cases may be increased if desired, but should be done gradually.

PHYSICIANS

Have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

Has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS

Irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to, chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

Read, Read, Read.

DANVILLE, Pa., June 2, 1863.

DR. WM. H. GREGG—Dear Sir: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with the sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it, I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours truly,

J. V. L. DEWITT.

BOSTON CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1861.

WM. H. GREGG & Co.

Gents:—I freely give you liberty to make use of the following certificate of the value of Constitution Water, which I can recommend in the highest manner. My wife, who was attacked with pain in the shoulder, whole length of the back, and in her limbs, with Palpitation of the Heart, attended with Falling of the Womb, Dysmenorrhea, and Irritation. I called a physician, who attended her about three months, when he left her worse than he found her. I then employed one of the best physicians I could find who attended her for about nine months, and while she was under his care she did not suffer quite so much pain; he finally gave her up, and said "her case was incurable." "For," said he, "she has such a combination of complaints, that medicine given for one operates against some other of her difficulties." About this time, she commenced the use of Constitution Water, and to our utter astonishment, almost the first dose seemed to have the desired effect, and she kept on improving rapidly under its treatment, and now superintends entirely her domestic affairs. She has not taken any of the Constitution Water for about four weeks, and we are happy to say that it has produced a permanent cure.

WM. M. VAN BENSCHOTEN.

MILFORD, Conn., Nov. 1862, 1861.

DR. WILLIAM H. GREGG—

Dear Sir:—I have for several years been afflicted with that troublesome and dangerous disease—Gravel, which resisted all remedies and doctors, until I took CONSTITUTION WATER, and you may be assured that I was exceeding pleased with the result. It has ENTIRELY CURED ME, and you may make any use of my name you may see fit in regard to the medicine, as I have entire confidence in its efficacy.

POND STRONG.

THESE ARE FACTS ENOUGH.

There is no class of diseases that produce such exhausting effects upon the human constitution as Diabetes and Disease of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Passages, and through a false modesty they are neglected until they are so advanced as to be beyond the control of ordinary remedies, and we present the

CONSTITUTION WATER

To the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases of which it has been found so eminently successful in curing; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patient and physician.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS........Price, $1.

WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.

Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff street, New York.

WRIGHT & FRENCH,

WHOLESALE AGENTS, Chicago, Ill.

93 Randolph street.

STEAMED FRESH OYSTERS.

Spiced Oysters, Pickled Oysters, Roast Meats, Poultry, Game, Soups, Tripe, &c., with Fruits, Vegetables, Jellies, Catsups, Sauces, &c., &c., in every variety put up in HERMETICALLY SEALED CANS, BY FITHIAN & POGUE, at their extensive Factory and Packery, Bridgeton, N. J., and for sale by their sole Agents, ARCHER & REEVES,

45 North Water street, and 46 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. Each can warranted. Send for a Price List.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, OATS AND CORN.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
[illegible]
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5th, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 20th day of March, at 12 M., for furnishing the Government [illegible] thirty thousand (30,000) bushels of Oats, and [illegible]

Hay to be of good merchantable quality, put up in [illegible]

The Oats to be of a good merchantable quality, put up in bags of about two bushels each. Oats will be received by weight, (32) thirty-two lbs. to the bushel.

Sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government.

The Corn to be of a good merchantable quality, put up in bags of about two bushels each. Corn will be received by weight at (56) fifty-six lbs. to the bushel.

Sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government.

Delivery to be made in the city of Washington within (25) twenty-five days from the date of the contract.

PROPOSALS.

[illegible]

The full name and post office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

[illegible]

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and AN OATH OF ALLEGIANCE MUST ACCOMPANY EACH PROPOSITION.

Proposals must be addressed to Colonel D. H. Rucker, Quartermaster U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Hay," "Oats," or "Corn," as the case may be.

GUARANTEE.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered.

Bonds, equal in amount to half the sum to be received on the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract.

As the bond must accompany the contract, it will be necessary for bidders to have their bondsmen with them, or to have bonds signed in anticipation and ready to be produced when the contract is signed.

[illegible]

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

(To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.)

INSPECTION, DELIVERY, &c.

All Hay, Oats and Corn, contracted for under this advertisement, will be rigidly inspected, and such as does not prove of a good sound, merchantable quality will be rejected.

Payment to be made upon the completion of each delivery, or as soon thereafter as the Chief Quartermaster shall be in funds.

Any informality in the bid, or non-conformance with the terms of this advertisement, will insure the rejection of the proposal.

Delivery to be made at the Railroad Depot, or at one of the Government wharves in the city of Washington.

The Chief Quartermaster reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

D. H. RUCKER,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

$100,000—Wanted. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 10 o'clock A. M. of March 28th, 1863, for any part of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of six per cent. Coupon Bonds of Cook County, Illinois, issued in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, and payable at the County Treasurer of Cook County, in the City of Chicago, in ten years from the first day of April, 1863; interest payable semi annually.

At the time above mentioned (March 28, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.) the bids will be opened at the Supervisors' Room, in the Court House, in Chicago.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Those making proposals will please state the size of the Bonds preferred by them.

The entire indebtedness of Cook County, exclusive of the above, is only Seventy-six Thousand Dollars and a sinking fund provided for its extinction.

H. F. CULVER,
PAUL CORNELL,
M. C. NILES,
AARON GIBBS,

Special Com. Cook County Board of Supervisors.

Chicago, March 4, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY HORSES.

OFFICE OF ASS'T QUARTERMASTER, U. S. ARMY,
CHICAGO, ILL., March 12th, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Thursday, the 19th day of March, 1863, at 12 o'clock M. of that day for furnishing

One Hundred and Ten first-class Artillery Horses,

For Capt. Phillips' Battery, now at Camp Douglas; the same to be delivered at said Camp strictly in accordance with the following specifications, to-wit:

COLORS—All horses must be of dark colors, either bay, brown, black or chestnut.

AGE—The same must not be under six or over nine years of age.

SIZE AND CONDITION—All horses must be 15½ hands high, well broken to harness and saddle; perfectly sound, of good action, and in every particular to be well adapted for the Artillery service.

INSPECTION—A rigid inspection will be made by the United States Inspector, appointed by the Captain commanding the Battery. All of the horses must be delivered at Camp Douglas, and there inspected within fifteen days after signing the contract.

Bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Each bid must be accompanied by the written guarantee of at least two good and responsible sureties, [illegible] in case the bidder named in said proposal should obtain the contract for furnishing of said horses, that then they will enter into bonds with the bidder for faithful performance of the same, and will be responsible for all loss or damage occasioned by the refusal of the bidder (if successful) to enter into such contract. No other bids will be entertained.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids not in compliance with the above.

All proposals must be sealed, endorsed "Sealed Proposals for Artillery Horses," and directed to

Capt. J. A. POTTER,
A. Q. M., U. S. Army, Chicago, Illinois.

OFFICE OF THE BELOIT AND MADISON RAILROAD COMPANY.

CHICAGO, March 16th, 1863.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, until Friday, the 20th inst., at noon, for the purchase of sixty of the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS of this Company for $1,000 each, dated January 1st, 1863, and payable January 1st, 1888, with semi-annual Coupons for interest attached. The price offered to include accrued interest from the 1st of January last, and to be paid in Exchange on New York.

For information as to forms of Bonds and Mortgages, Security, &c., apply to W. M. Larrabee, Assistant Secretary of this Company.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all propositions.

Proposals should be sealed and marked "Proposals for Bonds."

HENRY TUCKER, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE.

DEPOT COMMISSARY'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., March 12, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are respectfully invited by the undersigned, until 12 M. March 28th, 1863, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with (4,000) four thousand head of beef cattle, on the hoof—delivered at the State Cattle Scales, near this city, in lots of (1,000) one thousand each, every (10) ten days, to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1,300) thirteen hundred pounds gross weight. All falling short of (1,000) one thousand lbs. gross weight, bulls, stags, oxen, cows, heifers, and hornless cattle, will be rejected.

The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separately if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above, the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.

Each bid to secure consideration must contain on a separate sheet of paper a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:

We —— of the county of —— State of —— do hereby guarantee that —— is (or are) able to fulfill a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfillment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.

Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and be prepared to give bonds and sign contracts before leaving this office.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.

Bidders will state in their proposals their price, both for payment made in legal tender notes, and certificates of indebtedness.

Payments to be made after each delivery if funds are on hand, if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly "Proposals for Beef Cattle," and addressed to Capt. Thos. C. Sullivan, C. S., Baltimore, Md.

If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names, and the post office address of each party must appear, or they will not be considered.

Each person, or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it by an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

THOS. C. SULLIVAN,
Capt. & C. S., U. S. A.

Copartnership.

CHICAGO, March 17th, 1863.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, for the purpose of doing a

GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS,

Under the name and style of Higginson & James.

MRS. A. C. HIGGINSON,
ALFRED JAMES.

On and after the first day of April next, Mr. EDWARD M. TEALL will have an interest in our business.

HIGGINSON & JAMES.

DISSOLUTION.—The Law Firm of CHASE, STORRS & MUNSON, is this day dissolved. The business hereafter will be conducted by the undersigned, at their old office, 125 Washington st., under the firm name of CHASE & MUNSON.

HIRAM M. CHASE,
HENRY S. MUNSON.

Dated March 10, 1863.

WHEELER, LEONARD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Cor. South Water and Wells streets,

In the Iron Building (up stairs) Chicago, Ill.

Sight Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit. Advances made on all kinds of Produce in Store, also on Shipments East at best rates.

C. T. WHEELER, Chicago. F. W. LEONARD, J. B. LEONARD, Pekin, Ill.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the firm of GOSS & PHILLIPS, and will continue the business as formerly, by us.

DANIEL GOSS,
WM. B. PHILLIPS.

Chicago, Feb. 28, 1863.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—On the 12th inst., was admitted as a member of our firm, WM. J. POPE, recently and during the past six years, with Messrs. Davis, Sawyer & Co., of this city. The name and style of the new firm will be SHERMAN, HALL & POPE, after this date.

SHERMAN & HALL, 27 S. Water street.

Chicago, Jan. [illegible], 1863.

SHERMAN, HALL & POPE,

(Successors to Sherman & Hall, Established A. D. 1857.)

GRAIN, PRODUCE AND FRUIT

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Warehouse, 27 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Cash advanced on consignments for home or Eastern markets.

E. G. SHERMAN. J. S. HALL. WM. J. POPE.

Broom Corn.

BROOM CORN EXCHANGE.

We invite consignments of

BROOM CORN,

Have AMPLE STORAGE, make advances, and offer

Special Inducements

By giving our patrons the benefit of prices paid by manufacturers in the EAST AND CANADA. All inquiries promptly answered.

BATTEYBA & SHELDON,
Commission Merchants, [illegible] South Water street.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kuns will attend to the cleaning of Vaults, Privies, and the removal of offensive matter of all descriptions, spoiled meats, dead animals, &c., &c. [illegible]

Commission Merchants.

H. B. SMITH & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of

All Kinds of Country Produce.

Cash advances made on Consignments. Orders promptly filled.

80 DEARBORN STREET.

H. B. SMITH. J. T. [illegible] J. H. [illegible]

BREITHAUPT & WILSON,

Importers and Commission Merchants,

22 Beaver street, New York. Best attention given to Consignments of Domestic Produce.

JOHN W. CASEY,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

143 South Water street, corner of Franklin, Room 3, Chicago, Ill.

REFERS TO C. T. Wheeler, Esq., George Steel & Co., Flint & Thompson, Munn & Scott, Joseph T. Ryerson, Esq., Chicago, Ill.

TODD, DEXTER & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

161 South Water st., Chicago, Ill.

JAMES TODD. W. W. DEXTER. HARTWELL LINCOLN.

WM. BRINE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

182 South Water street,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Produce to be sold here or in New York.

WM. BRINE, New York. GEO. J. BRINE, Chicago.

LEMON & CO.,

PRODUCE AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

11 Dole's Building, corner Clark and South Water sts., Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1509.

M. LAING,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

37 Commissioner street, MONTREAL, solicits consignments of Grain, Flour, Lard, Tallow, &c. Refer [illegible] John Brodie, Esq.; John Campbell, Esq., Flour Inspector.

W. D. HOUGHTELING,

(Successor to Williams & Houghteling,)

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,

[illegible] Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

SAML. HOWE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

148 South Water st., Chicago, Ill.,

Solicits consignments of Grain, Flour, Pork, Lard, &c., &c., for sale, or orders to purchase. Will make advances on consignments to be held here or shipped East.

STIPP & McCALL,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office, 8 Steel's Block, adjoining Board of Trade Building, South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Our business strictly and exclusively Commission.

Particular attention given to the sale of

Highwines, Grain, Provisions, Etc.

Liberal advances made on Consignments.

J. H. STIPP, Chicago. J. H. McCALL, Formerly of Canton, Ill. Canton, Ill.

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Sell or purchase Flour, Grain, Seeds, Pork, Butter, Lard, Hides, Broom Corn, &c.

Warehouse, [illegible] South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

WM. LITTLE. G. A. SACKETT.

CAMPBELL BROS.,

PRODUCE AND

Commission Merchants,

128 North Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4344.

A. ST. J. CAMPBELL. C. B. CAMPBELL.

References—Pollard & Doane, Wm. H. Blair & Co., Hall, Kimbark & Co., Gay, Allen & Co., Ladd & Williams, Davis, Sawyer & Co.

PENISTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

LIVERPOOL.

REFERENCES:—Messrs. Page, Richardson & Co., Boston. Middleton & Co., New York. Snow & Burgess, do. Johnston & Bayley, do.

Cash advances made on consignments of Provisions, Flour, &c., to the above house by

HENRY MILWARD,
[illegible] Lasalle street, Chicago.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

186 South Water street. Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain and Provisions, to be sold here or by WM. A. BROWN & CO., New York.

A. AKIN. J. H. [illegible]

McCOMBIE & CHILD,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 11 Water Street, New York.

REFERENCES:—Goodrich, Willard & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Ogleby, Esq., do.; Alonzo Child, Esq., New York City; R. F. Fay, Jr., Boston, Mass.; Willard & Calkin, Chicago, Ill.; Munn & Scott, do.; Ogleby & Maccaley, New Orleans, La.; Corn Exchange Bank, New York City.

J. ALEX. M'COMBIE. D. ALONZO CHILD.

LEDUC & GIBBS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Particular attention given to orders for Flour, Grain, Wool, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments to Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal.

Warehouse [illegible] South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible] F. S. GIBBS.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—217 South Water st., opposite "Board of Trade" Building.

F. L. UNDERWOOD. A. L. UNDERWOOD. BEN. W. UNDERWOOD.

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 123 South Water street, (Aiken's Building,) Chicago, Illinois.

Business confined strictly to Commission.

FARWELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

119 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on property in store. REFERENCES:—Cooley, Farwell & Co., G. C. Cook & Co., Gray, Phelps & Co.

CHAS. B. FARWELL. SIMEON FARWELL.

MURRY NELSON & CO.,

No. 214 South Water street,

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase, sale, shipment and making cash advances on Grain, Flour, Provisions and Produce of all kinds,

For a Commission.

MURRY NELSON. E. B. STEVENS.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,

EXCLUSIVE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of [illegible] Flour, Grain and produce generally. [illegible] 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago.

[illegible] BEDFORD. D. MEREDITH. C. MEREDITH.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

47 Broad street, New York.

Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. AITCHISON, JR., Agent, 123 South Water street, Chicago.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO.

[illegible] MERCHANTS,

COMMISSION [illegible]

[illegible] South Water st.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago.

STANARD, GILBERT & Co., No. 3 City Buildings, St. Louis.

C. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

RICE FAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box [illegible]

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission.

RICE FAY. F. P. HAWKINS. JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS

Instruments,

99 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and strings. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line.

Lowest New York Prices.

Post Office Box 3484.

PRINCE & CO'S

IMPROVED

MELODEONS,

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing 80 instruments per week.

Manufactory, corner of Maryland & Niagara sts.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS:

87 FULTON STREET..............NEW YORK
43 LAKE STREET................CHICAGO

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Henry Tolman & Co.................Boston,
W. F. Colburn.....................Cincinnati,
Balmer & Weber....................St. Louis,
James Bellak......................Philadelphia,
A. Couse..........................Detroit,
Ph. P. Werlein....................New Orleans,
A. & S. Nordheimer................Toronto, C. W.

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the proprietors of [illegible] manufacturers, and only in the United States [illegible] best in the world. [illegible]

At all Industrial Exhibitions they have invariably been awarded the Highest Premium whenever exhibited in competition with others.

[illegible]

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1863.

THE CITY.

[illegible] WARD.—There will be a meeting for [illegible] of a Republican Club, at the Ger[illegible] Theatre, corner of Wells and Indiana streets, [illegible] (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, prompt.

FOR THE 9TH CAVALRY.—Lieutenant Pullman of the 9th Illinois cavalry will leave for his regiment [illegible] morning. Any letters or small parcels left at [illegible] street will be taken.

[illegible].—Two notorious young men, giving their names as George Harwood and Joe Patterson, were arrested yesterday morning, and fined $25 and costs, as vagrants—sentence being suspended for twenty-four hours, to enable them to leave the city.

DEAD SOLDIERS.—The bodies of three soldiers of the Board of Trade Battery have reached this city. They are William H. Wiley, Andrew Finney and John Clagg. The friends of the deceased are requested to communicate with the War Committee in relation to their interment.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A counterfeit $5 note of the New Castle County Bank, of the State of Delaware, has been put in circulation; a rural scene with a farmer, a dog in front and two houses in the back ground. At the bottom of the note is the seal of the State of Delaware; on each side the letter V, and the figure 5 on all four corners.

SANITARY GIFT CONCERT.—We call the attention of our readers to the Sanitary Gift Concert for the benefit of the sick and suffering soldiers. An opportunity is here offered for all persons to contribute to the relief of the sick troops, by investing in this humane enterprise, as well as standing their chances of drawing a handsome prize. See advertisement in another column.

A "DEMOCRATIC" CANDIDATE.—Mr. Charles O'Malley, not the bold Irish dragoon, but an individual who did the city some service once upon a time in a geological point of view, is a "Democratic" candidate for Justice in the North Division. Inasmuch as Charley will take the stump for Hayes as Mayor, and his old fellow-sufferer, Prendergast, is not in the ring, it is probable he will [illegible]

BURGLARY.—The brass-fitting shop of Barnet & Murray, 96 Washington street, was burglariously entered last night, and brass work, patterns, &c., to the value of $75, taken away. Entrance was effected by climbing upon a shed and from thence, by demolishing a window, into the building. The robbery is supposed to have been committed between nine and ten o'clock, as about that time residents in the vicinity heard noises, proceeding from the shop.

ALTERATION OF GOVERNMENT NOTES.—A few alterations have recently been made of Government legal-tender bills, so as to make the two-dollar notes pass for fifty dollars. The bills are so dissimilar, however, that no amount of pasting or manipulation can render the altered ones dangerous, when it is known that they exist. It would be proper for all persons who receive these notes to scrutinize them carefully, when they are of the higher denomination.

FIRE.—Two large barns on Blackhawk street near Larabee, in the North Division, belonging to John Ludlow, were totally destroyed by fire last night about half-past eleven o'clock. A cow and calf and a large stack of hay were consumed. The fire was the work of an incendiary, as is judged from the fact that a few minutes previous to the discovery a man was seen lurking about the barns. Owing to the extreme distance and the almost impassable character of the roads in that vicinity, the steamers were of no avail.

PERSONAL.—Brig. Gen. Hascall, who so distinguished himself at Murfreesboro, has arrived in this city and is stopping at the residence of his relative, Judge Fuller. He is here on business, having charge of the matter of returning deserters in the States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, to their regiments, under the President's Proclamation relative thereto. Gen. Hascall is a graduate of West Point, and entered the volunteer service as a private in an Indiana regiment of infantry. He has won his way up to his present rank, and for gallant service at Murfreesboro, when, by the fortunes of war the command of the entire left finally fell to him, was recommended, it will be remembered, by Gen. Rosecrans, for promotion.

LECTURES ON AFRICA.—Dr. Delany, one of the most intelligent and interesting representatives of the colored race we have ever met with, lectures this evening at Bryan Hall upon the "Social and Moral Relations of the Africans in Africa," and to-morrow evening at the same place upon "the Commercial Advantages of Africa." Dr Delany has lectured in the chief cities of England and before the Royal Geographical Society and other British scientific bodies, with marked success. In this country his lectures have attracted great attention also. He is a well educated man and thoroughly competent to discuss his subjects. We bespeak for him a full house.

THE GREAT WESTERN BAND'S GIFT CONCERT.—The Gift Concert to be given shortly by the Great Western Band of this city, promises to be one of the biggest events of the season. In addition to the brilliant musical character of the programme, the schedule of gifts is of the richest and most varied description. The pianos may be examined at Bauer's music store, and the horse and buggy for some fortunate owner, will make their appearance in the streets to-day. The tickets for the concert are going off rapidly, and those who would invest must do so speedily. The well known reputation of this excellent band is a sufficient guaranty that they will execute their promises. See their advertisement.

☞ Those who visited Metropolitan Hall last evening were fortunate to be present at one of the best entertainments ever offered to the public. The new Diorama was entirely successful, and gives additional interest to the already popular Polyorama. The moving waters and the sailing ships and steamers, with the arrival of the Merrimac and the conflagration on board the Congress, give a life-like reality to the scene. The Monitor is seen in the distance approaching the rebel giant, who seems confident of success. The most memorable naval battle now seems to be fought over again, and the audience, by their excitement, seem to be real witnesses of it. If the Polyorama was a good entertainment of itself, as it assuredly was, the addition of the Diorama will become so attractive as to render this exhibition one of the most successful in the country.

ARREST OF TWO NOTORIOUS THIEVES.—A brace of precious rascals, named Martin Bussy and Robert Johnson, were arrested last night. These fellows came from St. Joseph, Michigan, on Saturday last, in the schooner Guide, and have been shadowed by the police ever since. They brought with them two trunks which, it was subsequently ascertained, were filled with a great variety of clothing, probably stolen in St. Joseph. After being under espionage for a number of days, they were finally arrested last night. One of them was in the act of pawning a stolen coat, and the other was acting as sentinel outside, and a bungling one he proved himself to be. Probably he was looking only for blue coats, brass buttons, and staving cylindrical caps. In their possession was found a large amount of stolen goods, among which were valuable coats, one of which was stolen from a store on Lake street, and two whole pieces of delaine, containing seventy-two yards, which were stolen from the store of Kline & Co., 183 Clark street.

THE CLUB MEETING LAST NIGHT.—The meeting of the Young Mens' Union Working Club last evening was largely attended by the active and earnest supporters of the Government and the war, in this city, and an increased interest was manifested in its proceedings. All the wards were represented. The President, who, at the last meeting was instructed by the Club to appoint an Executive Committee of seven, appointed the following gentlemen:—C. H. Ham, Geo. W. Gage, Dr. Ernst Smith, Alonzo Harvey, A. C. Hesing, J. D. Ward, and Gustav Leverenz. The meeting ratified the nominations of its Chair. On motion of Ira W. Buell, a committee of three—consisting of Mr. Buell, C. M. Hawley and E. S. Isham—was appointed by the Chair to inquire into the expediency of changing the name of the Club and to report at the next meeting. Mr. Ham, from the committee on the subject, reported that a hall in Dickey's building on the corner of Dearborn and Lake streets had been engaged for the permanent use of the Club. On motion of Mr. Hawley it was voted that when the meeting adjourn it be to Tuesday evening next, at the new Hall. The ward committees of the Club have not been all made up; they will be reported at the next meeting.

This meeting was a success, and we have no doubt that this club will be made the thing we need—an enterprising organization of which all loyal men will be proud.

An Equal Division of the Wards.

The question of apportioning the wards at the coming election is still pending. The "Democracy" with a spirit which points unmistakably to a repetition of the disgraceful frauds and ballot-box stuffing which took place at the last election in two of the wards at least, where they had a majority of inspectors, as was satisfactorily proved before the courts, now have the hardihood and effrontery to come forward and insist upon having the majority of inspectors in every ward, by this means accomplishing in sixteen wards what they before accomplished in two precincts. Fearful that they cannot secure the success of their ticket in a fair, straight forward election, they seek by foul means to overcome the majority which has hitherto overpowered them and now that they have made opposition to the Government their issue will at the next election grind them to powder, unless they shall escape by trickery and monstrous fraud.

However obstinate they may be in their demand they will find Republicans equally pertinacious in theirs. The Republicans ask no advantage, neither will they stoop to base means. They claim, and more than that, will insist, to the end that they shall have the majority of inspectors in eight wards, and the "Democrats" in eight. They [illegible] go into a contest upon the merits of a [illegible], with loyal candidates trusting to [illegible] of loyal men. They will not yield a [illegible] of this demand, and no other basis [illegible] prove satisfactory. The "Democracy" may as well dismiss the stupid proposition that the majority party of Chicago shall transfer every ward in the city into their hands. The proposition is as [illegible] as it is absurd, and we tell them Republicans [illegible] [illegible] the sale of [illegible], [illegible] with the "Democracy" which shall lead only to defeat and [illegible] of the city into the hands of a party whose loyalty is bounded with an "if," and of freedom whose loyalty glimmers farther South than this latitude.

GENERAL TICKET AGENTS' CONVENTION.

List of Delegates—Business before the Convention.

A special Convention of the Ticket Agents representing the principal roads in the loyal States, convened at the Tremont House yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. The annual meetings of the National General Ticket Agents are held under their rule in April and October, but this having been an unusually mild winter, giving a prospect of an early opening of navigation, the Ticket Agents of Chicago, who were appointed at the last Convention as a Business Committee, to arrange a schedule of business for the action of the spring meeting at this city, urged upon the President the importance of calling the Convention at an earlier day this season. Hence the call for the Convention was made, for the present special meeting, to take the place of the usual April meeting.

The meeting was called to order by J. M. Kimball, of the Milwaukee and LaCrosse Railroad, President, the Secretary, H. C. Marshall, esq., of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, occupying his usual position.

Messrs. Myers, Robinson and St. John were appointed a Committee on Credentials, who reported the names of the following representatives as present:

James Farrier, Jeffersonville Railroad.
W. L. St. John, Chicago & Rock Island.
C. E. Talcott, Cincinnati & Chicago Air Line.
E. DeWitt Robinson, Chicago & Northwestern.
J. H. Concannon, North Missouri.
C. H. Haskins, Louisville, New Albany & Cincinnati.
B. F. Fuller, Ohio & Mississippi.
D. N. Boyd, Bellefontaine.
E. P. Bacon, Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien.
H. F. Clark, Logansport, Peoria & Burlington.
Thos. Frazer, Michigan Central.
Jas. Price, St. Louis, Alton & Chicago.
J. M. Hall, Toledo & Wabash.
M. G. Clapp, Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati.
T. W. Russell, Buffalo & Lake Huron.
H. Shackell, Grand Trunk, Canada.
J. M. Parsons, Cleveland & Toledo.
J. W. Brown, Central Ohio.
C. Wood, Terre Haute & Richmond.
J. A. Plato, Dubuque & Sioux City.
E. F. Folger, New York Central.
W. R. Barr, New York & Erie.
W. L. Doyle, Buffalo, New York & Erie.
G. M. Wheeler, Galena & Chicago Union.
A. H. B. Carpenter, Marietta & Cincinnati.
W. E. Oven, Quincy & Toledo.
J. K. Hornish, Illinois & Southern Iowa.
C. T. Leland, Michigan Southern.
T. B. Ralston, St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute.
W. P. [illegible], Illinois Central.
J. M. Kerper, Lafayette & Indianapolis.
L. E. Kimball, Great Western, Illinois.
E. S. Young, Northern Central.
W. H. L. Noble, Indianapolis & Cincinnati.
V. T. Malott, Peru & Indianapolis.
J. A. Perkins, Indiana Central.
L. M. Cole, Baltimore & Ohio.
W. P. Shinn, Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne & Chicago.
J. A. Burch, Buffalo & Erie.
J. W. Cary, Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula.
J. M. Kimball, Lacrosse & Milwaukee.
Saml. Powell, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.
J. R. Meyers, Cleveland & Pittsburgh.
H. C. Marshall, Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati.
L. L. Houpt, Pennsylvania Central.
J. Charlton, Great Western, Canada.
A. Palm, Dubuque & Western.
Augustus Palmer, Detroit & Milwaukee.
A. E. Little, Chicago & Milwaukee.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That by unanimous consent of the members present, this special meeting be substituted for the regular meeting appointed for April, 1863, and that all acts and resolutions passed at this Convention be considered the same and binding as if acted upon at said regular meeting.

Resolved, That General Agents of railroad lines, also of steamboat routes, who may be in the city, be invited to seats in this Convention.

The committee previously appointed to revise the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association were granted further time to report.

The regular annual election of officers was had, resulting in the choice of the following:

President—B. F. FOLGER, N. Y. Central R. R.
Vice President—THOS. FRAZER, Michigan Central R. R.

The Committee on Business made a report, recommending the adoption of some definite rule respecting the sale of military tickets for cash, which shall be uniform upon all roads. The report was accepted, and on motion referred to a committee of three.

The Chair appointed Messrs. W. P. Shinn, C. E. Follett and E. DeWitt Robinson.

Resolved, That so much of the report of the Committee on Business as relates to divisions be referred to a committee of seven.

On motion, the Convention resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to adopt passenger rates.

The whole of yesterday and probably the larger part of to-day will be occupied in arranging the schedule of rates. The Convention will adjourn this evening. Most of the business transacted is of little public interest. The Convention is largely attended, a number of General Agents of railroad and steamboat lines being present in addition to those we have given above.

The Canal Convention—Appointment of the Citizen's Committee.

The Committee appointed by the meeting of citizens, held at the Tremont House, on the evening of March 17th, to report a list of names to act as a committee with the Board of Trade, Mercantile Association, and city government, regarding the action necessary to be taken to accommodate the great Canal Convention, to be held in Chicago in June next, respectfully report the following:

F. C. Sherman,	J. C. Wadsworth,
David Brainard,	H. T. Dickey,
Mark Skinner,	D. J. Ely,
Grant Goodrich,	J. H. Kinzie,
J. Young Scammon,	S. A. Goodwin,
I. N. Arnold,	Thomas H. Drummond,
W. B. Ogden,	Van H. Higgins,
W. H. Osborn,	Thomas Hoyne,
Henry Farnham,	Luther Haven,
W. L. Newberry,	P. W. Gates,
James Robb,	Wm. H. McCormick,
M. L. Sykes,	John C. Haines,
H. E. Sargent,	Stephen Clement,
P. H. Smith,	Wm. Sturges,
M. D. Ogden,	J. C. Fargo,
C. G. Hammond,	H. B. Colvin,
W. S. Gurnee,	Wm. Bross,
Potter Palmer,	J. W. Sheahan,
C. H. Beckwith,	John L. Wilson,
B. F. Ayer,	A. Worden,
Philip Conley,	L. Brentano,
Thomas B. Bryan,	John Wentworth,
Philip Wadsworth,	E. W. Willard,
George Schneider,	D. A. Gage,
S. B. Cobb,	Wm. F. Tucker,
E. H. Haddock,	J. W. Foster,
H. G. Loomis,	Charles Walker,
James Miller,	George W. Gage.
John B. Turner,	

The above named gentlemen are requested to meet at the Tremont House, this (Thursday) evening, and it is hoped the committees of the Board of Trade, and the Mercantile Association, will meet at the same time, and place, so that a thorough organization may at once be affected.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

A Sheriff Ordered to Pay Counsel Fees and Costs, for Contempt.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY—*Before Hon. Geo. Manierre.*—The following case, showing the *modus operandi* of obtaining funds to prosecute suit against a husband, for divorce, will be found of interest to the public and the legal profession, and important to Sheriffs throughout the State.

HALL VS. HALL.—The bill for divorce was filed, and the defendant served by the Sheriff of Scott county, with summons, and an injunction against disposing of his property until the further order of Court. The complainant then obtained an order that the defendant pay into Court the sum of one hundred dollars to enable the complainant to prosecute the suit or show cause to the contrary, by a day given. This order was served, and the defendant filed affidavits against said motion, and the complainant supported it by counter affidavits. Upon the hearing [illegible]

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALES OF THE NORTH.

REPORT TO THE BOARD OF TRADE.

THE HOSPITALS AT NASHVILLE AND MURFREESBORO.

Below we present the report of Mrs. O. E. Hosmer and Mrs. S. Tinkham to the Board of Trade War Committee, relative to their visit to the Nashville and Murfreesboro Hospitals. The report was read to the Committee at their last meeting, and a vote of thanks was extended to the ladies. We call the especial attention of our readers to this report. It is a clear, simple, business-like document, at the same time replete with information relative to the sanitary condition of the army. It is a record of duties nobly performed in the cause of patriotism, none the less glorious that it was in hospital, by the side of the dying soldier and at the couch of the sick and wounded. These self-sacrificing and energetic ladies have earned for themselves the gratitude of every loyal person, and it is with especial pleasure, at the request of the War Committee, that we give place to their admirable report.

THE REPORT.

CHICAGO, March 13, 1863.

To the Committee of the Board of Trade:

GENTLEMEN: Having returned from a somewhat protracted visit to the hospitals at Murfreesboro, it is our first duty to render an account of the disposition of the monies entrusted to us, and return to you the unexpended balance. In doing this we will avail ourselves of the opportunity to give you a brief narrative of our proceedings:

We left here on Tuesday evening, Jan. 6th, and proceeded by rail to Louisville, where we arrived on Wednesday p. m. Here we learned that a portion of the railroad between that city and Nashville had been destroyed by a raid under command of the notorious John Morgan, and that a passage by that route was considered too fatiguing and dangerous to be attempted by ladies, and were strongly dissuaded from making the attempt, but as the only other alternative was a passage by boat up the Cumberland River, involving great expense and a loss of much valuable time—especially valuable in view of the immediate and pressing wants of our wounded soldiers, we determined to press on, regardless of fatigue or personal danger, believing that we had as much physical strength to endure and courage to encounter the difficulties and dangers as many who wore other garments. Accordingly on Thursday morning we took the cars to Lebanon Station, and arrived there in a few hours. Here we procured seats in an ambulance, and after a ride of several hours over roads so cut up and rugged, that it was only by careful balancing that our vehicle was kept in an upright position, we arrived safely the same evening at Nowlin Station. Here we sought and found shelter for the night under the hospitable roof of a poor Union family. We may say literally *under the roof*, for our lodging places were under the rafters, reached by a ladder, and by the side of a corn heap, deposited there for protection from the thefts of Morgan's men. We rested our weary and aching bodies there, as well as we could, without sleep, and the next morning took the cars for Nashville, where we arrived safely the same evening. We lost no time that evening in searching for the sick and wounded in the hospitals of that city, and in one of them found three men belonging to the battery. The next day (Saturday) we continued our search and visit through the city, which was one vast camp and hospital, but could find only two others, members of the 88th regiment, one of whom we removed from the hospital to the house of a friend and relation of Mrs. Hosmer.

Finding, therefore, that most of our sick and wounded were at Murfreesboro, we determined to go there without further delay. The military authorities kindly furnished us with an escort to protect us from an attack, and on Sunday evening we arrived in safety at Murfreesboro, much fatigued, but, we trust, with a will to do our duty, excited and strengthened by the suffering that had already come under our observation.

On Monday we entered upon our duties, encouraged by the warm welcome of the surgeons connected with the various hospitals in that city. A cursory survey of these hospitals satisfied us that our aid would be most efficient in providing just such food, and so prepared as to aid in nourishing and strengthening the sick and wounded to be dispensed according to the condition of the various patients, and next by frequent visits to our wounded men, to encourage them by our sympathy, and to dispense to them such delicacies as their several cases might seem to require. Our first duty was, of course, to learn the names and location of the sick and wounded of our own regiments. This we soon ascertained, and we found but eight men of the 88th regiment, and three of the battery in hospital. To these our continual and unremitted attention was given, as well as to the few in camp, whom we visited several times, and for whom we prepared and sent frequently such nourishing food as their condition required. Our first step was to secure a cook-house in the vicinity of the hospitals, and furnish it with necessary conveniences selected and impressed from the houses of the secesh. To this house we repaired every morning at 9 o'clock and remained until evening, cooking and preparing food for several hundred daily. Soups and such food as was permitted to be given generally, were distributed by the hospital nurses daily at a stated hour, and farina, rice, salt, codfish, potatoes, apple sauce, tea, toast, &c., were subsequently prepared by us and distributed to the patients by ourselves daily throughout the different wards, as we found the state and condition of the patients required.

To this end the Surgeons granted us free access at all hours, and left the distribution and treatment of both sick and wounded, in respect to diet, entirely to our judgment. We cannot commend too warmly the generous confidence and gentlemanly bearing towards us of the Surgeons of each and every Hospital. Through their kind permission and aid we were enabled to soothe the dying hours of many of our brave men, and contribute to the restoration to health of many who are now living, some of whom are again in the field ready and anxious to risk their lives for the restoration of our glorious Union. The hospitals are generally under the management of humane and competent surgeons. Their time and skill seem to be devoted to the discharge of their laborious and responsible duties, and with opportunities of large observation, we must truly say that our soldiers, as a general remark, are in the hands of skillful men, and do not suffer in consequence of their neglect.

We received but three boxes of supplies from the Committee, and these were of clothing, and none until just before our departure, but the doors of the Sanitary Commission were thrown open to us, and out of their abundant stores we were permitted to take whatever, in our judgment, would promote the recovery of both sick and wounded. It would be impossible for us to convey to you by words any just and adequate impression of the great and good work being done by this noble charity. It is the great reservoir into which flow the gifts of the good and generous, and the means by which they are concentrated, and from which they are distributed to the suffering. By means of this Association nearly all the gifts of the people designed for the sick and suffering, reach their destination with certainty, whilst without some such organization, nearly all would be lost or wasted. The experience of eight weeks in the hospitals at Murfreesboro has somewhat changed our views as to the kind of supplies most needed. It is better to keep men out of hospitals than to treat them in hospitals. To this end permit us to suggest that vegetables, dried fruits, and salt fish, are very effective, and that the money expended in can fruits, and what are generally termed delicacies, is worse than thrown away. Dried fruit, onions and potatoes are especially needed.

To the officers of the 88th regiment and to Capt. Stokes and officers, we are indebted for many courtesies that tended to lighten our labor and render our stay at Murfreesboro agreeable, and it may be proper to say that the universal sentiment of the bravest, best disciplined and best equipped army ever seen on this Continent, is, that these troops in point of discipline and bravery are entitled to the front rank—in fact, Gen. Negley declared that Stokes' Board of Trade Battery saved the day in the memorable fight of Stone River. To know this cannot but be gratifying to the patriotic Board of Trade, who sent them into the field, and to whom they look for a continued interest in their welfare.

Although we are but women, and are not presumed to know anything in relation to public matters, yet permit us to say that we could not be blind nor deaf to what was passing around us; and it gives us pleasure to testify to the intensity of indignation and hate prevalent throughout the army, and inspired by the conduct of the Copperheads of the North. The day of retribution to them will be fearful when our soldiers return to their homes.

The gratitude of the sick and wounded soldier, for kindness bestowed upon him, knows no bounds; and we were amply repaid for any fatigue endured in administering to his wants, by an exhibition of it. It was with painful emotions that we left behind many to whom by bonds of sympathy we had become strongly attached, but as the wounded were generally convalescent, and the hospitals thinning out, and as our incessant labor for two months was wearing away our bodily strength, we reluctantly bade them adieu and returned again to our own homes—stronger than ever in the conviction that this unrighteous rebellion must and will be subdued, and firmer than ever in our own determination to do what feeble women might and could do in aid of the glorious cause and in behalf of our sick and suffering brave men.

We hold ourselves in readiness to obey any call that may hereafter be made upon us, and in conclusion have only to add a statement of our money account with your Committee, which, as we have endeavored to make as small as possible by economy while away, and by the procurement of Government transportation for our return, we hope and trust will be satisfactory.

The statement is as follows:

Received of the Committee		$60.00
Paid for articles for soldiers	$3.00	
Car, carriage and ambulance rides	14.70	
Board at Nowlin, Nashville, Mur-		

THE COURT MARTIAL AT CAMP DOUGLAS.

Findings and Sentences of the Court.

We have received the results of the General Court Martial, recently convened at Camp Douglas, in this city, pursuant to special order No. 187 from the headquarters of the Department of the Ohio, at Cincinnati, Major General Wright, commanding, Charles W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General. Lieut. Colonel William S. Stewart, 65th Illinois, was President. The following were the findings of the Court:

Private Louis Pifer, Co. M, 2d regiment Illinois artillery, absence from camp and disrespectful language; thirty days confinement in guard house, and fined $5.

Private John M. Lambert, Co. E, 65th Illinois; desertion; six months hard labor in the fortifications at Bowling Green, Ky., and to forfeit all pay and allowances due him until expiration of sentence.

First Sergeant Frank N. Fairfield, Co. F, 65th Ill.; intoxication, disorderly conduct; sentenced to be reduced to the ranks.

Private Frederick Fitzenberger, Co. A, 65th Ill.; selling clothing in violation of the 38th article of war and mutinous conduct; ten days confinement in guard-house and to forfeit one month's pay.

Private Henry L. Rodgers, Co. G, 65th Ill.; desertion, disobedience of orders, threatening violence to his officers and disfiguring his military clothes; six month's hard labor on the fortifications at Bowling Green and forfeit of pay until expiration of sentence.

Private Henry Service, Co. G, 65th Illinois; desertion, forcibly resisting officer; same punishment as in last case.

Private Owen Ryan, Co. E, 65th Illinois; violation of the 20th article of war; found not guilty.

Private James K. Allen, Co. A, 65th Illinois; breaking guard, habitual absence without leave; ninety days confinement at hard labor in Camp Douglas.

Private James Rea, Co. A, 65th Illinois; stealing and absence without leave; thirty day's confinement at hard labor in Camp Douglas.

Privates Elisha Morse, Wm. Hunter, and Ezekiel Bogard, Co. A, 65th Illinois; breaking guard; sixty day's confinement at hard labor in Camp Douglas.

Private John R. Perrine, Co. I, 65th Illinois; violation of 21st and 41st articles of war; sixty day's hard labor in Camp Douglas.

Musician Joseph Barker, Co. A, 65th Illinois; violation of the 78th article of war; thirty day's hard labor at Camp Douglas.

Privates Henry Clark, John N. Moore and Henry Woolsey, Co. M, 2d Regiment Illinois Artillery; violation of 21st and 22d articles of war; fined $30 each.

The Commanding General, Maj. Gen. Wright, approves the findings and sentences, but in the last instance, regrets that the Court failed to appreciate the enormity of the offense in these cases, it being desertion as defined by the 22d article of war. The sentence is approved only, to avoid the alternative of allowing the prisoners to go entirely unpunished.

CANAL MEETING.—At a meeting of the Joint Committees of the Board of Trade and Mercantile Association, at the Tremont House, last evening. Dr. Brainard was appointed Chairman, and Merril Ladd, Secretary.

Geo. W. Gage, Esq., said, that as the Citizen's Committee was not yet announced, and the Common Council had not yet made appointments, he would recommend that an adjournment prevail to enable the Committees to meet.

On motion of Mr. Fred. Tuttle, it was

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn, it be to meet at the Tremont House, on Tuesday evening, March 24th, at 7½ o'clock, and that all other Committees, appointed to act in the matter under consideration are requested to be present.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

Orders No. 13.

Headquarters Department for Returning Deserters and Absentees from the Army in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois,
INDIANAPOLIS, March 12, 1863.

1. All deserters and absentees from the Army in either of the three States above specified, are hereby notified that they may deliver themselves up agreeably to the Proclamation of the President at any time between this date and the 1st of April, subject to no other punishment than the forfeiture of their pay and allowances during the time they may have been absent; those in Indiana to deliver themselves up at Indianapolis or Louisville, Ky.; those in Ohio, at Columbus or Cincinnati; those in Illinois, at Chicago, Springfield, or Cairo. After delivering themselves up, they will be properly cared for, and transported to their regiments free from expense.

2. Ample arrangements will be perfected for apprehending all those who do not deliver themselves up by that time, and they will be dealt with in the most rigorous manner provided by the law. None need flatter themselves that they will be protected by secret organizations of armed men. All such efforts will prove futile.

3. All officers on duty in either of the above States arresting deserters and absentees, will report to these Headquarters by letter on Mondays and Thursdays of each week, giving an account of where they have been, and what they have accomplished since their last report. All officers whose reports show a want of vigilance and of practical results, will be returned to their regiments as soon as that fact becomes manifest.

4. It is hoped that all newspapers that have the welfare of the Government at heart, will unite in giving this order as wide a circulation as possible, and give it such editorial notice as will encourage all loyal citizens and all civil officers to aid in this work. If all the deserters and absentees from the army can be returned, there will be very little danger of a draft or conscription becoming necessary.

5. The Commandants of the Posts herein specified, at which deserters and absentees may deliver themselves up, will see that those who do so are properly cared for and returned to their respective regiments, and will report to these Headquarters on Mondays and Thursdays of each week the name, rank and regiment of all thus delivering themselves up.

By command of Brig. Gen. HASCALL.
ED. R. KERSTETTER, Capt. and A. A. G.

☞ "Resources of California," comprising agriculture, mining, geography, etc., etc., for sale at McNally & Co.'s, 81 Dearborn street.

☞ Cook & McLain, 96 Dearborn street and 123 South Clark street, clean and dye ladies' dresses, shawls, &c. Gents' coats, vests and pants renovated in a superior manner. Bonnets dyed, bleached and pressed in the latest style.
mh10-5m

☞ Paper Hangings selling at less than New York prices, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.
feb18-1m

☞ Paper Hangings, wholesale and retail. Largest stock in the city at CHASE & CO.'S, 109 Randolph street. mi-1m.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 18, 1863.

To-day the weather has been remarkably fine and business of all kinds is active. Our vessel owners are "brushing up," and preparing for the opening of navigation, which, owing to the open winter, cannot be delayed beyond a week or two. Its effect upon the money market has for some time past been sensibly felt in the heavy demand made upon bankers by produce operators. Active shipments are now specially desirable to relieve the exchange market, which is becoming uncomfortably close. Eastern currency is the main resource of bankers, and must be till shipments commence. The large amount still in circulation affords an abundant supply.

[illegible]

Total	[illegible]	19,073.39
Increase, 1863	[illegible]	
Total this month to date	47,357.74	37,772.90
Total since 1st January	268,561.92	220,053.58

In consequence of a change in the contract with the Joliet Road, their proportion is included for both years.

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, March 18, 1863.

STOCKS—*Second Board*—Stocks a shade firmer but without activity.

Chi. & R. I.	88½	Mich. Southern	60⅜
P. F. W. & C.	64½	Pac. Mail	192½
N. W.	30	C. B. & Q. 8s	120
M. & P. du C.	39	Tol. & W. 2d	98
Del. L. & W.	168	Cal. 7s	128
C. & T.	87⅞	Mo. 6s	58
C. & P.	70⅞		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 6s '74, reg'd	98	U. S. 6s 1 year cert.	99⅞
U. S. 6s '81 cp's	104⅛	7.3-10 Treasury	105⅛

MONEY—Easy at 6 ℔ cent.

Sterling Exchange dull at 169@170 for first class bills.

Gold unsettled and irregular, opening at 53⅛, advancing to 55, and closing steady at 54⅛@54½.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 18, 1863.

RECEIPTS FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. bris.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bri'y. bu.
Canal	1288	....	50846	....	....	....
G & C U R R	500	6667	6416	5392	714	....
R I R R	....	2450	11900	1000	350	....
Ill C R R	364	1859	10650	2600	....	300
C B & Q R R	100	1871	28668	9634	750	6536
N W R R	694	2148	27	5486	870	390
A & St L R R	....	1068	8656	1875	....	50
Total	2960	19836	147988	25965	4682	7386
Corresponding day 1862	2845	6653	2690	2170	2199	5081

	Grass Seed. lbs.	Lard. lbs.	Tallow. lbs.	Live Hogs. No.	Dre's Hogs. No.	Beef. C'tle. No.
G & C U R R	7090	....	....	180	188	210
R I R R	....	84780	....	....	12	186
Ill C R R	....	1900	21000	200	30	....
C B & Q R R	14210	18788	2873	498	84	189
N W R R	30288	....	....	149	26	36
A & St L R R	260	....	....	54	6	....
Total	51848	197779	23873	1079	341	621
Corresponding day 1862	61378	2003	....	1380	330	166

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—MARCH 17.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*
Corn, bu.	50,846	[None.]
Flour, brls.	1,288	

The further depreciation in gold to-day tended again to depress the general produce markets, and prices of nearly every article declined.

The wheat market suffered a depreciation of fully 1c ℔ bushel—with light sales at $1.18½@1.20½ for No 1 Spring; $1.08@1.10 for No 2 Spring; 88c for Rejected Spring; and $1.12 for Rejected Winter. At the close the market was unusually quiet and the tendency was downwards.

The receipts of Corn were 147,988 bushels—about 100,000 bushels of which were by railroads, and the balance by the canal. This increase in the supply, along with the depreciation in gold, rendered the market very dull, and we note a decline of 1c per bushel—with sales of about 90,000 bushels, at 54½@55c for River White afloat; 55c for prime River Yellow afloat; 53c for River Mixed afloat; 47½@49½c for Mixed in store, and 45c for Rejected in store. The market closed dull and drooping.

Oats were in good demand for shipment to the army and the market was active and better—with liberal sales at 54@55c, according to the age of the receipts.

Rye was dull and heavy—light sales being made at 80@81c. Barley was firm.

Highwines declined ½c ℔ gallon, with trifling sales at 41c.

Clover Seed is dull and depressed—fair to choice selling at $5.50@6.00. Timothy Seed was very dull and the transactions were light at $1.90 for choice qualities. Choice Flax Seed was sold at $4.25.

The Provision market was quiet and unchanged. Prime Leaf Lard was sold at 10½@10½c, but holders are generally asking 10½c. Bulk Meats are in good demand and firm at former quotations. Shoulders are in particular request at 3⅞@3.90; but holders are firm at 4c loose.

In the Flour market there was very little transpiring, as the extreme views of holders limit transactions. The sales were trifling at $7.25 for white winter extras; $5.50 for fair spring extras, and $4.00 for good spring supers.

Dressed Hogs were in fair demand and steady, with sales at $4.60@5.75—being about equally divided at $4.60@5.50, and $4.60@5.60 on a division of 200 lbs.

Freights were quiet. A standard vessel was engaged at 13½c for Corn to Ogdensburgh. This is 1c lower than the charter made on Saturday last.

The Corn in Store.

Our readers probably noticed the report of the Corn in store posted on 'Change yesterday—which amounted to 2,283,983 bushels. This is an increase on the figures posted on the 9th inst., of 398,014 bushels, while the receipts during the interim were only 203,830 bushels. The discrepancy was caused—we are informed—by the failure of two warehousemen to report the amount they had in store on the 9th instant. This, with the amount stored in vessels—which is estimated at upwards of 100,000 bushels,—and the increased local consumption of Corn, owing to the high price of oats, as well as the unusually brisk demand by distillers and shippers, will probably account for the Corn that, a week ago, was thought to be "missing."

In this connection we would state that all such discrepancies can, in future, be avoided by the warehousemen promptly reporting the amount of grain they have in store each week; and we are happy to learn that they have commenced to do so.

Boston Flour Market—March 14.

[From the Commercial Bulletin.]

The flour market continues very dull, and prices are daily fluctuating. But little business is doing except to supply the immediate wants of the trade, and buyers and sellers, if anything, are wider apart in their views than last week. The former are looking for a material reduction in current rates, while the latter feel confident that a reaction in gold is inevitable, which will fully sustain extreme previous rates. Hence there is little disposition to make concessions on either hand, and a truce to all speculative transactions is the result of this state of things. Arrivals have been very moderate for the week past, and shipments are dull in view of the foreign market and the small margin of profit. The following are the current rates at which flour is held, though quotations are mostly nominal:

Western superfine $6.75@7.25; common extra $7.25@8.00; medium $8.25@8.75; choice, including favorite St. Louis $9.00@9.75; extra Michigan is selling at $7.75@8.50; Ohio $8.75@9.50, as to quality; extra Canada $7.75@8.00; and superior do, including a few choice brands $9.00@9.75.

Boston Shoe and Leather Market—March 14.

The *Commercial Bulletin* says: The market for Boots and Shoes has suffered no depression by the fluctuations of gold, owing to a limited supply and pressing demand. The Leather market is rather quiet, and though prices are nominally unchanged, operations have been lately checked by the prevailing causes which render all market values unstable. Good Hemlock Sole may be quoted about the same as last week, viz:

[illegible] Ayres and heavy weights, 31@33c; light do [illegible]c; damaged, [illegible]c; Orinoco, middle and heavy weights, [illegible]; light do, [illegible]c; damaged, [illegible]c; Buffalo, [illegible]. Rough Upper commands [illegible]c for Hemlock. Heavy Calf Skins are in demand at [illegible]c ℔ lb, as to quality.

Buffalo Grain Market—March 16.

The wheat market during the week was dull, heavy and inactive. There is neither a milling or speculative inquiry. Holders are not inclined to [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—One iron frame Turning Lathe for wood work, in good order, at 261 Canal street. mh18-b[illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap. Ten good Horses, and also the Canal Boat Acadia. Inquire of C. FOLLANSBEE, Ice Dealer, corner Eighteenth and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—An improved farm, eight miles from the city limits, and about three miles north of Harlem Station, on the Aux Plain—[illegible] acres, all but twenty-five under fence, good house, large barn, small orchard and twenty-five acres timber. Price $7,000. Part cash, balance on long time. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, 7 Metropolitan Block, Real Estate Broker.

FOR SALE OR RENT CHEAP. A new two-story white House with green blinds and piazza, (also a garden and small orchard of apple, cherry and plum trees,) located at Babcock's Grove, twenty miles from Chicago, and within two minutes walk of the Railroad Depot, and convenient to church, school and grocery. [illegible] CLAPLIN, 69 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A first-class residence on Wabash avenue, north of Twelfth-st. It is large, and contains all the modern improvements. Also, a centrally located brick block, comprising five stores and 120 rooms above, suitable for a hotel or boarding house. Also, a well located river lot, near Rush street bridge. Also, improved and unimproved lots on Lake street, and other choice property in the city, at low prices, for cash. Inquire at 127 Lake-st. up stairs. THOS AYRES.

FOR SALE—$6,000 Cash. Two first-class Houses and Lot, situated 117 and 119 South Jefferson street, between Monroe and Adams. Lot 50x120 feet, east front, with twenty foot lot on alley in the rear, with barn. If not sold by April 1st, the above houses will be to rent. [illegible] For further particulars, inquire of ASHBURY & DOUGLAS, Boat Yard, Lumber-st., near Twelfth, South Branch.

FOR SALE—$3,800. Thirty-eight Hundred Dollars will buy a conveniently located lot with house, on West Washington street. House modern built, good size, with barn, etc. Apply at 49 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A Lot, situated on the northwest corner of North Carpenter and Front streets, two good Houses on the same. Apply on the premises. J. BREMNER.

FOR SALE—On long or short time, or to lease—The residence 157 Rush street, corner of Superior. Several lots and parts of blocks on and near Canal street, south of Twelfth. Lots on the South Branch and the Archer Road, suitable for packing houses, manufacturing or lumber yards. Apply to D. BRAINARD, 45 South Clark street.

FOR SALE—A first-class wholesale and retail Drug Store, in as good a location as there is in Chicago, doing a good business. Would take good city property or a good farm within ten miles of the city, in part pay. For further particulars apply at Northwestern Real Estate Agency, HENRY W. HINGLAND, Room 1, Kingsbury Block, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Lumber Vessel for Sale.—Well found, carries one hundred and sixty thousand feet of lumber, and has a good lumber contract for the season. Will be sold low, together with her charter. MAGILL & LATHAM.
mh17-b297-6t

FOR SALE—A good Horse, Harness and Dray can be bought cheap for cash. For further information, inquire of M. A. TAYLOR, rear of 126 South Clark street.

FOR SALE—A bay horse, eight years old, fine style, gentle, and good for saddle or buggy. Apply at the Novelty Carriage Works, 44 Adams street.

FOR SALE—A first class Residence, east front, on Indiana Avenue, near Ringgold Place.
Corner Lot on Canal street, with three buildings. The rents will pay at least 12 per cent on the investment.
House and Lot on Becker, between Kinzie and Hubbard streets.
House and Lot on Clinton, near Van Buren street.
166x120 feet on State street. Also, two houses on State street. Apply to THOS. FREEMAN, 120 Randolph street, southeast corner of Clark.
mh17-b266-10t

FOR SALE—A Lot, eighty feet by one hundred and eighty, on Washington street, between Dearborn and State streets. Apply to J. B. RICE, Room 20, 77 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—A Canal Boat, largest size now building, at Two Rivers, Wis. Apply to MANN BRO'S, Milwaukee, Wis.
mh18-b68-1w

[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Steam Flouring Mill in Chicago for sale at a bargain. Apply to B. F. QUIMBY & CO., 193 South Water street.

FOR SALE—House and Lot. A two-story Frame House, containing fourteen well divided rooms, hydrant water, &c. Barn and good barn, &c., all in good condition. House 273, corner West Indiana and Rucker streets, will be sold cheap for cash. For further information apply to PENDLETON & CO., 4 Steel's Block, corner South Water and Lasalle streets.

FOR SALE—At a great sacrifice, the fine new steam Flouring Mill, situated at Nezeka, on the Mississippi River, three miles above McGregor, Iowa. Two run of stone, machinery, and everything built in the best manner, all in good order, ready to do fine business. For particulars inquire of HART, ASTEN & CO., 217 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.
A WATER POWER MILL,
With two run of stone, for custom and merchant work, all the running machinery for both, and doing a good business. [illegible] The above will be sold cheap for cash, or I will trade for land in Illinois, near St. Joseph. I would also like to act as Agent for any person who will furnish Flax Seed sufficient to sow from 100 to 300 acres. Address JOSEPH SCHUTT, Ottawa, Ill.

FOR SALE.
$600 Dollar Order for Sash, Doors, Blinds and Mouldings.
To be delivered from the Factory at a discount from wholesale prices. Address Box 61, Chicago P. O.
mh17-b67-1w

FOR SALE—
1,000 Bbls. Fine Salt.
RAPPLEY & SHELDON, 248 South Water street.
mh18-b310-6t

FOR SALE—
3,000 Pieces Smoked Hams.
3,000 Pieces Smoked Shoulders.
A choice article.
mh18-b[illegible] N. K. WHITNEY, 180 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—Two hundred barrels
Crushed, Powdered and Coffee Sugars,
In store, in lots to suit by NEWELL SNOW,
mh17-b[illegible] Cor. Clark and Madison streets.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with board and a large, pleasant front room. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated at 237 Illinois street.

BOARDING.—Three very desirable rooms with board, at 214 South Clark-st.

BOARDING.—Three single gentlemen wishing to find the comforts of a home, with good board and pleasant rooms, where there are but few boarders, will please apply at 49 Rush street.

BOARDING.—Unfurnished rooms to let with board, suitable for a married couple or two single gentlemen, on Sangamon street, convenient to a horse railroad. References will be required and given. Address P. O. Box 4[illegible].

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, with board, can be obtained at 34 Adams street.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE.—Good board and pleasant rooms, and suits of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, can be had at 183 South Clark street, corner of Harrison. Only ten minutes walk from the Court House. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated on reasonable terms.

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms can be obtained by applying at 149 Wabash avenue, between Madison and Monroe. Also a few day boarders.

To Rent.

TO RENT—The large House on the northeast corner of Kinzie and Dearborn sts, suitable for a boarding house. Stoves, Carpets and Furniture for sale. Inquire of T. WUERLER, 1 Clark street, or AMOS JACKSON, on the premises.

TO RENT—Office 188 S. Water street, under Board of Trade Rooms. Possession 1st of May. Inquire of HOBBES & PECK, [illegible].

TO RENT—A brick house, containing 120 rooms, suitable for a hotel or boarding house. Also, Stores on Lake, Clark and Kinzie streets and dwellings in other localities. Inquire at 127 Lake street, up stairs. T. AYRES.

TO RENT—A Store in the block corner of South Water and Franklin streets. Apply to the subscriber, at the office of C. C. Parks & Co., 95 Lake street. JULIUS WADSWORTH.

TO RENT—A first class brick residence, pleasantly situated in the West Division. Horse Cars every five minutes. Possession 1st of May. Inquire at room No. 3 Metropolitan Block, from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.

TO RENT—An Office. One-half of ground floor, with one front window, at 15 Dearborn, Grand Trunk Railway office. Apply to S. T. WEBSTER.

TO RENT—A Wharfage Lot, fronting on River and South Clark, near Burlington Railroad Crossing. Apply to W. M. SAMPSON, Room 8, Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—New and second-hand
PIANOS.
A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. [illegible] W. W. KIMBALL, 107 Lake street.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
[illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—Immediately, a smart [illegible] Address in own handwriting [illegible] Post Office Box 318.

WANTED—By a young lady, a situation as Saleswoman. Is an experienced and competent hand on Singer's Sewing Machine, and can give the best of city references. Inquire at [illegible] street.

WANTED—An Agent in each township in the Northwest to sell a new two-horse Corn Cultivator, who must be a practical farmer. It is the best Cultivator ever used, and each Agent can, by his commission, pay for his own Cultivator, and lay up money besides. Give references in full and address [illegible] Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—A Planing Mill man. The subscriber wishes to engage a first-class man to take charge of Planing, Matching and Sawing Mill. A man who is fully competent in every respect, a permanent situation and good salary will be given.
DAVID GOODWILLIE,
Corner of Ohio and Franklin streets.

WANTED—A House. Wanted four or five rooms, suitable for housekeeping for a small family, or a small cottage. Would buy some Furniture. Not particular as to distance, if the place is pleasant. Address with particulars, "H," Box [illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—A cash purchaser for one of the best Saloons in Chicago, together with the License, Stock and Fixtures. For particulars inquire at [illegible] Washington street, or address Post Office Box 804, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Board for a gentleman and wife in a private family where there will be no other boarders, North or South Sides preferred. The advertiser wishes to make permanent arrangements for a home. Address P. O. Box 391.

WANTED—To rent from May next, a good house with ten or twelve rooms, east of Clark street, on the South Side preferred, or on the North Side, east of Dearborn, convenient to business. Apply at 9 South Water street, or Post Office Box 2788.

WANTED—A good journeyman Barber, to whom constant employment will be given. Apply at 61 Dearborn street.

WANTED—A first-class Book-Keeper, a beautiful penman, is desirous of obtaining a situation where integrity, ability and industry would be suitably compensated. References unquestionable. Address "C. I. D." Post Office Box 3[illegible].

WANTED—A gentleman of good business qualifications, and a practical accountant, who has traveled extensively in most of the Western States for an Eastern house, would be glad to form a similar engagement with some house in this city—Grocery or Commission business preferred. Can loan $1,000, if required. Would also listen to proposals as partner in a limited business. Chicago references given. Address for one week "Traffic No. 1," Tribune office.

WANTED—Salesman and traveling agent in a Wholesale Grocery House. None need apply except one who understands the business, and has traveled for a Water street House. Address, with real name, Box 6215.

WANTED—Board with or without furnished room for a gentleman, wife and little girl. Terms moderate, with prompt pay. Not particular about distance. Address, stating terms and location, "G B," Tribune office.

WANTED—A married man of good business habits and eighteen years experience, desires a situation as Salesman and Traveling Agent in a wholesale grocery house. Is a good collector. Can deposit $500 as a guarantee. No. 1 city references. Address, with real name, "A P B," Matteson House.

WANTED—A Drug Clerk, in a pleasant town of about 3,000 inhabitants, two hours ride from Chicago. A German preferred. Address, for four days, "DRUGGIST," Tribune office, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To Rent from the 1st of May next, for one or three years, a dwelling house, containing not less than twelve rooms, with closets, water, &c. Location to be east of State street, between Peck Court and Twenty-first street. Want barn on the premises. References given. Address Post Office Box 3714.

WANTED—One or two good harness makers. Steady employment and good wages. Address by letter or in person, LEON [illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED—A situation by a practical machinist. One who has had charge of extensive Iron Works for a number of years in Pennsylvania. Would have no objections to take charge of an engine or a shop. The best of reference can be given. Address Post Office Box 680. Residence 32 West Polk street.

WANTED—Tanners. Several good men to work at the beam. Apply to WM. BLANKS, corner of Taylor and Griswold streets.

WANTED—To Exchange a good farm of 116 acres, within forty-six miles of Chicago and two miles from a depot, in a large flourishing village, under a good state of cultivation and with good improvements thereon, which I will exchange for real estate in the city of Chicago or Groceries. For further particulars address "G B," Box 3978.

WANTED—To purchase for cash, a medium sized house, with lot, on Wabash or Michigan Avenues, between Twelfth and Van Buren streets, east side preferred. Address Post Office Drawer 6009.

WANTED—To Merchant Tailors.—Wanted, by an experienced cutter, who has been in the custom business for several years in New York and Massachusetts, and is well posted in every branch of his business, a situation in some good house in the West, Chicago preferred. Address "CUTTER," Post Office Box 281.

WANTED—Five to Fifteen Dollars per day made easy. Agents wanted in every County in the Northwest, to sell the splendid Edition of the Proclamation, containing a fine portrait of the President. Selling rapidly. Send red stamp for particulars, and one dollar for sample copies. Address A. KIDDER, 180 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—A good Machine Blacksmith, to take a share in a profitable mechanical business. Apply at the store of T. R. MORRIS & CO., 107 Randolph street, Chicago.

WANTED—First class Blacksmiths and Machinists. Those accustomed to erecting locomotives preferred. Apply at the office of the Superintendent of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, Room 8, Masonic Temple.

WANTED—Riveters. Two hundred Boiler Riveters can find employment on iron gunboats, under shelter, at the best wages. Machinists also wanted. JAS. B. EADS, Union Iron Works, St. Louis.

WANTED—Agents to sell the New Editions of Books called Incidents of the War, and Exposition of the K. G. C., Knights of the Golden Circle, or a
HISTORY OF SECESSION.
Either of the above books sent free on receipt of retail price, 25 cents. Send red stamp for a circular.
E. R. LANDON, Agent,
mh18-b161-1m 88 Lake street, opp. Tremont House.

WANTED—50 good men for the [illegible], for which liberal wages will be paid. Call at the office of HOLT & CALKINS, near Twelfth street bridge.

WANTED—Second-hand Furniture, Clothes, &c. for which the highest reasonable price will be paid. Also, Second-hand Furniture, &c., of all kinds, constantly on hand and for sale by PHILIP LIPMAN, 31 West Randolph street.

WANTED—A few energetic Agents to canvass for the History of the Great Rebellion, by J. S. C. Abbott, the most reliable, attractive and popular historical work of the day. First volume now ready. Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. Over 100,000 copies already sold. Circulars giving all necessary information in regard to the work, terms to agents, &c., mailed free. Call on or address O. F. GIBBS, 124 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 323.

WANTED—
100,000 AGENTS,
To sell the Great Mammoth Prize Package, the best in the world, and ten other kinds. E. R. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake street, opposite Tremont House. Send stamp for circular.

WANTED—Confidential clerk or book-keeper. A gentleman of high qualifications and responsibility desires a situation. At present is occupying a situation of responsibility and trust, but desiring to leave which, satisfactory reasons will be given. References unexceptionable. Can give as security, or loan [illegible]. Address "Commerce," care of Chicago Tribune.

WANTED—(Knitting Machine) Every Farmer to know that his "women folks" can earn 8 to 10 per week with one of Aiken's Celebrated Knitting Machines. It will earn its cost in thirty days. Price complete, $30. Weight 45 pounds. Freight from 50 cents to $1.50. Send for circular and sampling [illegible]. [illegible] & ELLIOT, General Agents, 139 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To Exchange. We will exchange two hundred pleasantly located lots in the West Division of Chicago, for horses, carriages and harness, or will take some dry goods or groceries. Apply after 10 o'clock A. M. KIMBALL & WOLCOTT, 169 South Water street.

WANTED—Agents to canvass for Headley's History of the Rebellion. The best selling work ever offered to Agents. Vol. 1 now ready. Great inducements offered to active men. For terms, &c., call on or send stamp to E. B. & R. C. TREAT, 123 Washington street. P. O. Box 4707.

WANTED—Twenty or thirty Carvers, two Cabinet Makers, also one good Wood [illegible] given. Apply to GILBERT & SAMPSON, 64 Lake Street, or CHAS. S. HOWELL & CO., South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—500 bushels or more Pop Corn. I will pay 60 cents a bushel for
500 Bushels or More Pop Corn,
braided up, 70 pounds to the bushel, shucks and cob together. I wish to buy all White Flint Corn, well [illegible]. If any farmer will deliver at contract and send it to me, I will buy myself for the amount named above. The seed must be all
SELECTED FROM THE MIDDLE OF THE COB,
and not mixed. (This contract is good up to Dec. 1st, 1863.) Address J. A. BRACKET, P. O. BOX 2886, Chicago, Ill.
P. S.—Send all last year's corn you have. [illegible]

WANTED—Employment for [illegible]

WANTED—$75 a Month!—I [illegible]

$60 A MONTH!—We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city, per year	$10.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week	20
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	8.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months	5.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	5.00
Weekly, single subscribers (6 mo's $1.00)	2.00
4 copies	7.00
10 copies	15.00
20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club	30.00

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

☞ The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

☞ There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—A PROCLAMATION RESPECTING SOLDIERS ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 10.

In pursuance of the 26th section of an act of Congress, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces," approved on the 3d of March, 1863, I, Abraham Lincoln, President and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, do hereby order and command that all soldiers enlisted or drafted into the service of the United States, now absent from their regiments without leave, shall forthwith return to their respective regiments; and I do hereby declare and proclaim that all soldiers now absent from their respective regiments without leave, who shall, on or before the 1st of April, 1863, report themselves at any rendezvous designated by the general orders of the War Department No. 58, may be restored to their respective regiments without punishment, except the forfeiture of pay and allowances during their absence, and all who do not return within the time above specified shall be arrested as deserters and punished as the law provides.

And whereas evil-disposed and disloyal persons, at sundry places, have enticed and procured soldiers to desert and absent themselves from their regiments, thereby weakening the strength of the armies, and prolonging the war, and giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and cruelly exposing the gallant and faithful soldiers remaining in the ranks to increased hardships and dangers, I do, therefore, call upon all patriotic and faithful citizens to oppose and resist the aforementioned dangerous and treasonable crimes, and aid in restoring to their regiments all soldiers absent without leave, and to assist in the execution of the act of Congress for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes, and to support the proper authorities in the prosecution and punishment of offenders against said act, and in suppressing the insurrection and rebellion.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand. Done at the city of Washington, this 10th day of March, A. D. 1863, and of the independence of the United States the 87th.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

BY NO MEANS NEW.

Some of our contemporaries in New York, give free expression to their surprise that the West should, all at once, become clamorous about the tolls of the New York canals, and urgently demand their reduction. This is on a par with the general understanding of the whole subject, that the metropolitan journals have evinced since the Legislature of Illinois determined to send a deputation of citizens to Canada to lay before the Provincial Government the advantages that would follow the enlargement of the Canadian canals. The truth is, that the West has been complaining ever since the New York canal tolls were increased; and the representations and remonstrances on the subject have been so frequent and so strong, that the New York Chamber of Commerce, as long ago as December,—before the meeting of our Legislature,—felt itself compelled to give the subject attention; and in a report made to that body, it was demonstrated that grain ought to be sent from Chicago to the sea-board at rates so much below those now charged, that the West would save Sixteen Millions of Dollars per annum thereby! So, the surprised and astounded journalists, whose knowledge of what has been passing under their own noses is so imperfect, may blame themselves for not hearing the growls that the West has uttered—not the West for bearing her burdens in silence. And if now they will only use their newly acquired knowledge for the [illegible] of doing justice to that vast [illegible] upon the prosperity of which so much of the prosperity of New York, and so much of the foreign trade of the whole Republic depend, we shall have little further cause to complain.

NOBLE INDIANA.

Our news from Indianapolis gives noble proof that Gov. Morton may rely upon the Union men of Indiana for disappointing the malice of the infamous Copperheads. They basely made it the condition for granting the appropriations, the fastening upon Indiana the open stigma of disloyalty. She is spared that shame. Hoosier women would melt their teaspoons to pay the expenses of the State for the next two years, rather than consent to yield to Copperhead plottings. Her noble Executive officer will find the wealth of Indiana pledged to sustain her credit if necessary. Other counties will numerously follow the example of Marion in taking up their share of the burden, and all would rather lose every dollar advanced than see the late infamous Legislature reconstructed.

THE MACEDONIAN CRY.

History will scarcely forgive this Government, if longer the progress of the war, the eloquent if mute appeals that come to us from beyond the enemy's lines are disregarded, and the noble loyal men of the South be left without succor to perish before the hellish hate of the enemies of the Union. The Macedonian cry, "come over and help us," rang wailing over the mountains from East Tennessee months ago, where loyalists in their sufferings and devotedness, looked long and vainly for the coming of our arms to their relief.

The Union men of the Gulf States we have heard from before now, and always in such connection as [illegible]

Chicago WEEKLY Tribune.

VOLUME XVI. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1863. NUMBER 46.

AMALGAMATION.

A clergyman at Milford, Mass., called Rev. E. S. Best, has published a sermon in one of the Boston papers in which occurs the following paragraph:

> "This blending of the two races (Caucasian and African) is just what is needed for the benefit of both. * * * You will then have the highest, noblest, and most godlike species of humanity. Such a race will constitute the real people of America. Here the human race will reach its loftiest destiny, and this nation become the glory of all lands; the place which, above all others, shall most resemble heaven, and be nearest to it."
>
> The Rev. Mr. Best is perhaps a little in advance of the Abolition party in his ethics, but the party will soon be up with him. To be sure, it has hitherto been the doctrine of the most improved physiology, that white and black intermarriage is a gross violation of nature, and the issue of such intermarriage a degenerate specimen of humanity, both physically and intellectually, but of what value are old doctrines or long established physiological truths in these days of a higher and purer philosophy than the world has ever known before? We look to see the Rev. Mr. Best's idea of the highest type of civilized man inserted as a plank in the next Chicago platform.—*Secesh Times.*

It is too late to introduce "Mr. Best's highest type of civilized man into the next Chicago Platform," as that plank is already appropriated by the Copperhead party, and constitutes one of the dear "Southern rights" which the rebels are making such terrible sacrifices to maintain.

We suspect that the "Rev. E. S. Best" is a myth; if not, he will prove to be a "blessed Democratic martyr," for none others believe or practice the doctrine he preaches. At all events his preaching is literally in accordance with the practice of the fraternity down South. The Copperhead print in its eagerness to villify the "Abolition party," stuck its fangs into its confederate snakes.

The doctrine of the Abolition party is, to let the African race alone, neither marry nor cohabit with them; to give them their freedom; treat them as human beings; pay them for their work; separate the whites from adulterous communication with them, and preserve the purity of the Caucasian blood from African admixture. Where the Africans are free, amalgamation with the whites is almost unknown. Where they are slaves, amalgamation is carried on to a shocking extent. For every instance that can be cited of an "Abolitionist" cohabiting with a negress, there are ten thousand cases of butternuts amalgamating with slave wenches. It would be strictly within the bounds of truth to say, that in all Secessia there is not one leader of the rebellion of high or low degree, but is a practical amalgamationist. One of the "Southern rights" for which the rebels contend is, the right of concubinage with the colored females; and, if slavery be wiped out by this war, that debasing practice will be wiped out with it. Free the slave, and he will protect his wife, sister and mother, from the embraces of the lecherous white chivalry. But while the natural protectors of the negro females are themselves slaves, and under as absolute dominion as the brutes of the field, they can interpose no preventative beyond occasionally setting fire to their masters' buildings, or killing them with an axe in revenge, for which they are punished by being burnt at the stake. There are, in the South to-day, more than five hundred thousand mulattoes of different hues, all living and incontestable witnesses of the amalgamation practices of the "Southern brethren" of Northern Copperheads. When the Detroit refugee cants about the "gross violation of nature" in amalgamation of the whites with the blacks, he strikes his dagger unwittingly into his butternut allies, and assails one of their most cherished practices.

There are many mulattoes to be seen in the North among the negro race. These are the products of slavery when it existed in the Eastern States. Their grandmothers were slaves and their grandfathers slaveholders. When the relation of master and slave ceased, the production of mulattoes also ceased. So it will in the South, when slavery is abolished, but never before. The rare instances of sexual communication between the Caucasian and African in the free States, can almost invariably be traced on the male side, to whites that are active and blatant members of the Copperhead faction. The editor of Jeff. Davis' organ is infinitely more likely to furnish a case of "gross violation of nature" than any Abolitionist in Chicago, and if he were in Dixie, where he properly belongs, where the fashions and manners of his political confreres give sanction to the practice, who would say that he would not comply with the customs of the country?

ABOUT RAILROADS WESTWARD.

In another column we publish an account of the opening of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad to Marshalltown, 282 miles west of Chicago. The line is composed of three roads, the Galena Air-Line to the Mississippi, the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska to Cedar Rapids, eighty-two miles, and the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River road, 70 miles, to Marshalltown. Of the two latter roads the Galena and Chicago Union have a perpetual lease, virtually making that road the owner of a continuous line when the remaining hundred and eighty miles are completed, to the Missouri. Now the point we wish to make is the very great importance to the stockholders of the Galena and the other companies named, and to every business man in Chicago of completing this road at furthest by the first of January, 1865. Reliable subscriptions to the amount of one million of dollars will do it. That amount the people along the line of the road, the stockholders of the different companies, and our own citizens, ought to pledge between this time and the last of May. The value added to the lands of the Iowa subscribers, to the business of the railroads and the increased growth and the extending trade of the city, would be an ample compensation, if not a single cent should ever be realized from the stock. But no fears need be entertained on that point. Commanding, as the line would, a large share of the immense trade and travel over the Plains, and from Nebraska and the Upper Missouri, it would at once become one of the very best paying roads in the country. We don't mean by the above statement that a million of dollars will build the road; but with the bonds of the Company that would be gladly taken at par, that sum, if promptly pledged, will be sure to build the road within a year and ten months. The Pacific Railway will scarcely be commenced in earnest before that time, and when it is, Chicago should have at least one line opened to the Missouri. In addition to the vast trade it will command, the Cedar Rapids and Missouri Company have a most valuable land grant, which will go very far to remunerate the stockholders for all the money they may invest.

Another thing. This line and the Mississippi and Missouri, the east and west road through Iowa, lying next south, are keeping along very nearly together, and will undoubtedly reach the Missouri at about the same time, and within some forty or fifty miles of each other. To bridge the Missouri will be a work of great difficulty and expense. These roads must inevitably compete with each other, either on the east bank of the Missouri or somewhere west of it. Now suppose the one road should bend a little south, and the other a little north, reaching the Missouri at or near a point on a line with the north bend of the Platte, and there build a bridge that should be common to both. From the west end of the bridge a single line would be all-sufficient to the 100th parallel, where the Pacific Road will start. If the Dubuque and the Burlington Roads could unite in the same bridge, the expense would be so much the less to each, and the bridge would be the more certainly built at an early day. This of course is a mere suggestion, which the managers of the railways in interest will canvass and decide as their interests shall dictate.

PROVE ALL THINGS.

The world owes much of its progress in evil as well as good, to the daring of its experimentists. The main body moves slow, but the scouts far out ahead are beating bush and brake, and by their individual experiences guide or warn the mass that follow afar off. The antenna comes back broken, but it has saved a wing or leg. These pioneers often come to grief. The proof they invite sometimes amounts to a crushing demonstration. It should ever be thus when the experiment concerns the welfare of society, and the hostile test is applied to the safeguards of the people. Experimentation of this kind got great success in the days of Buchanan of infamous memory, and made sad havoc with national wall and cement, principally by the very security under which the nefarious work was pushed. They proved everything with a vengeance, and came sadly near proving our free government a failure. Provings of this class, in the main, have come to be quite the other way latterly.

But the men who desire to prove all things, still exist. Just now a large class, of not doubtful loyalty, are desirous to prove the machinery constructed for the safety and restoration of the nation. There is the Conscription law to be proved, from within outward, to learn if its demands are inflexible or merely paper edicts. The Copperheads are pushing one another forward with great vigor, the game on all hands chiefly being to see the thing first tried by somebody else. A foolish Copperhead Judge in Clark Co. in this State has allowed himself to be pushed forward to open collision with the law. The bull that attempted to butt the locomotive from the bridge was not more luckless, as we believe the event will prove. The witless Illinois Judge who attempted with his poor rabbit skin ermine to shelter deserters and punish Federal officers sent out to recover them, is now himself at Indianapolis a prisoner, and he must by this time reflect with pain how silly a job he has made of it.

But to the proofs. Let the law now prove itself. Let all our laws be fully up to all the proof, for which good men and loyal men look. Let the penalties fall heavy on the unsheltered heads of home traitors, who fly their little kites to call down these thunders. Let the case of this Judge Constable be made a wholesome warning to all Copperheads in this and other States, and to all who would in any manner resist the Conscription law. This is no time for misapplied clemency.

The administrator of the law who passes such offences lightly is mad or treasonable. If it be an act of mercy to put up a beacon on the breakers, and a signal where the rocks lurk beneath, let the example of all who are earliest found opposing the Conscription Law be hung up before all the people and read "Dangerous Here." If it be not dangerous to trifle with the interests of the people in their hour of peril; we cannot too soon have that proven also. Let the penalty of desertion, when the present limitation expires, be DEATH! Let it be dangerous and deadly, to strive with the Government. Among other proofs, has not our experience as a nation proved the need of this? Let it begin now a better proof.

A MEASURE OF LOYALTY.

The conciseness and force with which John Van Buren in his late New York speech expressed a fact that all loyal men have felt, are worthy of remark. He was speaking of the law conferring extraordinary powers on the President, for the conduct of the war:

> I can very well understand how, if I sympathise with the rebellion—if I deemed that this war should fail—I could spend hours and columns in picking flaws in this act. But if I believe that substantial justice requires—that the great ends of prosecuting the war demand—that the whole power of the Government shall be placed by the Congress of the United States in the President of the United States, I will bow in silence to the act, whether I approve of it or not. [Prolonged cheers.]

Unconsciously perhaps Mr. Van Buren, in defining his own position, has established a rule by which the loyalty of all members of his party may be measured—a rule that will be found to have few exceptions. Given by a man who has only censure for the Government, and, no matter what his protestations of fidelity to the Union cause, he may be set down as rotten at the core. Our readers know many such—men who would resent as an insult the charge that they are secessionists, or that they are sympathisers with rebellion in any but its wordy phases, but whose influence, whatever it is, goes wholly for the enemies of their country. No victory satisfies, no policy pleases, no hope encourages them. To rail against the constituted authorities, to constantly express fear of usurpation, to find fault with legislation, to undervalue the public credit and currency, to depreciate our military advantages, to utter doleful prophecies of evil things to happen, seems to be their province. For each and every one of these offences, there is a disloyal reason—a reason not avowed, perhaps not acknowledged, but alive and operative nevertheless. To a greater or less extent, they sympathize with the rebellion. The conviction that this war should fail and ought to stop, is that which impels them. Mr. Van Buren saw the truth, and well expressed it. He is a Democrat and knows his men.

JUST THE THING.

We endorse the suggested appointment of our invalided officers, scarred and maimed honorably in the battles of the Union, as fit persons to hold the positions of Provost Marshals under the Conscription Law. They bear about them unmistakable proofs of eminent fitness for a post where loyalty is the first consideration. They would never have gone into this war had their hearts not been in it. If this test be deemed inconclusive, there is the supplementary and finishing one, in the fact that disloyal officers rarely come home from the wars with more wounds than all poor horsemen are exposed to. The wounded officers are the men who tried to do their duty in the face of danger, and their loyal swords will prick right sharply the shirks and malcontents who deny the service they owe the State. Stand away gentlemen who have no other claim than what the party owes you, or the fact of influence at court. Room for the veterans of the war of the rebellion. Let us have the officers with scars more honorable than knightly decoration, placed where they can still serve the country.

A FIGHT NEAR TRIUNE, TENN.—The Nashville *Dispatch* of the 10th learns that quite a spirited little fight took place near Triune, on Wednesday last. The expedition sent out was under Gen. Steedman, and numbered two regiments of infantry, about six hundred of Col. Johnson's East Tennessee cavalry, and some artillery. The losses were small.

Opening of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad to Marshalltown.

A large party of our citizens left Chicago by Tuesday's morning and evening trains on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, to celebrate, on Wednesday evening, the opening of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad to Marshalltown, on the Iowa River—two hundred and eighty-two miles west of this city. The President of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, Hon. William H. Brown, several of the Directors, Mr. Secretary Larrabee, and E. B. Talcott, Esq., the indefatigable Superintendent of the road, accompanied the party, and we need scarcely add, that nothing was wanting on their part to secure the highest possible enjoyment of the company. Judging from the unanimous opinion of the party, their efforts were entirely successful.

On leaving Clinton on Wednesday morning, the first train contained eight cars entirely filled, and the party, after enjoying a comfortable dinner at Cedar Rapids, with plenty of time to do it justice, arrived at Marshalltown at half-past four. The entire town and country, old men and matrons, lads and lasses, seemed to have turned out to give us a right cordial Western welcome. The band discoursed stirring music, the welkin rang with huzzas, and unbounded joy beamed from every countenance. Some little anxiety was at first felt as to how so large a crowd was to be cared for in a town only ten years old from its very inception, a hundred and fifty-two miles west of the Mississippi. All doubt on that score was soon happily dispelled, and all the more grateful was the sumptuous hospitality of the good people of Marshalltown, that it was so quietly attained. The committee had been through the cars, and all were promptly assigned to the home of some one, where hearty good cheer and the greetings of the household made each guest sure that he had the advantage over all his fellows. On the return trip the generous hospitality of the citizens of that thriving town was the theme of frequent and complimentary remark.

In the evening at half-past seven, citizens and guests met at the Court House, when His Honor, Judge Woodbury was called to preside, and several vice presidents and secretaries were appointed. The President, after a few happy remarks, called on the Rev. L. H. Loss to open the exercises with prayer, which duty the reverend gentleman performed in a very appropriate manner. An excellent speech of welcome to the guests was then made by H. C. Henderson, Esq., of Marshalltown. In referring to the history of the county, he said that seventeen years ago it did not contain a single white inhabitant. Now it has seven thousand, and Marshalltown laid out on the open prairie only ten years ago, now has a population of fifteen hundred.

Hon. William H. Brown, President of the Galena Railroad, replied on the part of the guests, and after appropriately responding to the cordial welcome that had been extended to us, gave a most interesting account of the rise and progress of railroads in this country, and showed their immense importance in developing our resources, adding to our wealth, and promoting the social, intellectual and moral welfare of the people.

Mr. Bross of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE was next called. He referred to the rapidity with which this generation was making a history of most absorbing interest, one that would be read with glowing emotions by every lover of liberty to the end of time. In the contest that was now going on to save the Government bequeathed to us by our fathers from destruction by rebels and traitors with the instinct's of fiends, none had done nobler service than the brave sons of Iowa. The heroism of the Iowa First at Wilson's Creek, and the deeds of daring and death of the Iowa boys, standing shoulder to shoulder with their brethren of Illinois, and other Western regiments, on every battlefield in the Mississippi Valley, would form one of the brightest pages in our nation's history. But he was reminded by the speech of the honorable gentleman who preceded him, that we were celebrating a peaceful triumph. The paragraph in history which we were making to-night, would record another important movement in the physical progress of the West. We were to rejoice in what had already been accomplished, but never to cease our efforts till this road was completed to the Pacific, and new and enlarged facilities were obtained for the transit of our immense surplus products to the ocean. He referred to the interest which Iowa had in the enlargement of the Erie Canal, and the opening of new routes through Canada. Corn could not now be shipped from Marshalltown on account of the high freights; but if it could be poured from the car, loaded in Central Iowa directly into the hold of a vessel of a thousand tons burthen, the case would be quite different.

Hon. Charles Walker was then called and gave a very interesting account of the early efforts of himself and associates, in order to build the Galena railroad. He also spoke of the vast commercial progress of the West in which, our readers need not be told, he has always taken an active and a leading part.

Appropriate speeches were also made by Peter Page, esq., and Hon. Mr. Ferry of Utica, N. Y., when the closing address, in a highly interesting and amusing vein, was made by Mr. Henderson of Marshalltown, when the meeting was adjourned, and citizens and guests spent the remainder of the evening in the witching mazes of the dance.

Of Marshalltown we have no room to speak at length. It is situated on a high and beautiful rolling prairie, very near the geographical center of Iowa. The view in all directions might well enchain the attention of the most accomplished artist. The county of which it is the shire town, is one of the richest and most inviting in the State. It is variegated with delightful groves and high rolling prairies of the richest soil, at the base of which springs of the best water are found in abundance. It is certainly, in all respects, one of the most productive, and in all respects one of the very best portions of the Mississippi Valley.

Yesterday morning and last evening the guests all returned highly delighted with their trip. Several car-loads of the citizens of Iowa visited our city, and we have only to hope that they will return equally well pleased with their excursion. We fear, however, that amid the whirl and excitement of the city, they may not have received all the attention on the part of our citizens which their most generous hospitality to our party so richly merited.

From Our Brave Boys in the Field.

We have received, within the last ten days, *sixty-seven* letters (by actual count) from our brave boys in the field—mostly from private soldiers—all breathing the same pure spirit of patriotism, determination to fight for the preservation of the Union to the last, and hatred of the Copperheads in the rear. We were in hopes to be able to give at least liberal extracts from these letters, but the pressure upon our columns daily increases, and we are obliged to consign the letters to our good friend Dr. Barry, of the Historical Society, who especially prizes all such communications, and will preserve them for the use of the future historian, of our country. Dr. Barry so indexes them, that should they be hereafter called for by authors or friends, they can be readily obtained.

The Polish Leader.

The leader of the Polish Revolution is Count Gurowski, a brother of Count Adam Gurowski, for many years connected with the New York *Tribune*, afterwards with the State Department, and now, it is understood, with Wilke's *Spirit of the Times*. At latest accounts his army was concentrated at Dumbrowna, and consisted of about 10,000 men; but the insurgents were rapidly flocking to him from the country around, as the revolution in all that part of Poland is in full blast. General Gurowski, like his brother Adam, is one of the few surviving founders of the conspiracy or revolution of 1830. Then both brothers fought, and were both covered with wounds, but the former was made prisoner and kept for a long time in dungeons. Unlike his brother Adam, who is the author of the Panslavistic theory, and a friend of the Russo-Polish union, the Polish insurrectionary leader hates the Russian rule as he did in his youth, if not with more bitterness. He has always been a centre around which grouped the ardent, violent Polish patriots.

Rhode Island.

The Republican Union, Constitutional Union and Democratic State Conventions, met at Providence on the 10th inst. An effort was made to secure concert of action between the Republican and Constitutional Union Conventions, but it was unsuccessful. The Republican Union Convention then nominated the following ticket:

Governor—James Y. Smith.
Lieut. Governor—Seth Padelford.
Attorney—Abraham Payne.
Congress—1st District—Thomas A. Jenckes.
" —2d District—Nathan F. Dixon.

This is a very strong ticket, composed of five of the very ablest men in the State. But it has been very injudiciously selected, in a local point of view—four gentlemen out of the five being residents of the city of Providence.

The Constitutional Union and Democratic parties combined on the following ticket:

Governor—Wm. W. Hoppin.
Lieut. Governor—Elisha R. Potter.
Attorney—Walter S. Burges.
Congress—1st District—Wm P. Sheffield.
—2d District—George H. Browne.

This is also a strong ticket. Two of the five gentlemen have always acted with the Republican party. Messrs. Sheffield and Browne were representatives in the last Congress. Mr. Sheffield always voted with the Republicans in that body, and Mr. Browne did so very frequently. There is in fact not a man nominated on either ticket, who is not for the war until the rebels lay down their arms and return to their allegiance. This speaks well for the fidelity of Little Rhody.

Connecticut.

Vallandigham and Fernando Wood addressed the Democracy of Stamford, Ct., on the 10th inst. Their sentiments, considerably subdued from their New York utterances, were received with mingled hisses and cheers. Fernando during his speech declared "the Conscription act unconstitutional, and were he elected Governor of Connecticut, not a man should be forced from the State by this act without walking over his dead body; and he was satisfied that Seymour, their candidate, entertained this same view. He considered it their duty to stand by and elect him. Furthermore, he said, that on the 12th day of December last, propositions for an armistice, or peace, were left in the hands of the President, which, had they been adopted, would have settled this matter by the 1st of April, amicably, and to the satisfaction of the people both North and South. Of that matter he was assured, but the propositions, he was bound as a gentleman, to withhold from the public, until such time as he could make them known without violating his honor. When he stumped the State three years ago, he then informed the people, that if the State was carried for the Democratic nominee civil war would be averted. Now he announced to them, that if Gov. Seymour were elected the Union would be restored."

All of which, be it understood, are simply the vaporings of Fernando Wood.

Union Victories in Iowa.

At an election held in East Des Moines for school officers, the whole Union Republican ticket was elected by about twenty majority. The Copperheads nominated a full ticket several days before the election, and expected to have it all their own way, but, after the polls had been opened, the Unionists started a ticket, and elected it as above stated. The District has hitherto been strongly Democratic.

The Union Republicans of Tipton, Iowa, carried the election for school officers on Monday last. The majority was twenty-five. The District has heretofore been strongly Democratic, and the Copperheads were sanguine of an easy victory. They were terribly taken aback when the result was made known.

The election for School Officers in Le Claire, Iowa, took place on Monday last, and resulted in the complete success of the Union ticket. This is the first time the Democracy were ever defeated in Le Claire. Only at the town election, on the 28th ult., they carried the town, by a small majority it is true. The Copperheads are catching it in every direction. It is understood there is a Union League at Le Claire.

An election was held in Burlington, Iowa, on Monday last, for school officers, and the Copperheads not content with the mauling they got a few weeks since in the municipal election, again rallied, but only to suffer another defeat, the entire Union Republican ticket having been elected. The schools of Burlington heretofore have been under the control of the Copperheads, and the petty annoyances of the teachers, who have been the mere tools of the school, have been disgraceful. A total change will be made.

What Gen. Rosecrans Says.

We can not help republishing the following extract from Gen. Rosecran's letter to the Indiana Legislature, in answer to their vote of thanks for the Murfreesboro victory. We commend these few sentences to the careful reflection of every reader, Democrats particularly. Rosecrans is a Democrat and has a right to be heard before his old political associates, many of whom are led astray by Copperhead treachery:

> After witnessing the wholesale slander of us, their perfidy and treachery toward the masses of their own people, and the unfair and dishonorable means to which they resort to gain an advantage, we have been forced to the immovable but sad conviction, that the leaders of this rebellion are perfidious, treacherous, unscrupulous and cruel—their leaders never will nor can be peaceable, or true friends and neighbors. And that, as Mr. Davis has said, they only want the power, not the will, to invade and subjugate us.
>
> We should rejoice to see the power of these leaders fall by the hand of their own people, whom they oppress; that people for whose rights we fight, in common with our own; but unless it does thus fall, we must destroy it, or it will destroy our Nation, and our children will pass under the yoke of a military despotism raised on the sable foundation of negro Slavery, and the more degrading servitude of the "poor whites," such as now overshadows the South.

It is to extend and perpetuate the infernal system described by the gallant General, that degrades the poor whites below even the level of the slave, that the Copperhead forks his tongue and hisses his venom at the friends of National unity and the rights of man.

The English Pirates.

The latest news from Nassau states that English pirates were passing in and out, coaling and refitting, entirely unobstructed by the authorities. On the evening of the 27th ult., the Georgiana, a brig-rigged iron propeller, a tender to the pirate Alabama; the Britannia, side-wheel iron steamer, brig-rigged and fast, and the Gertrude, a screw-steamer, entered the port of Nassau within an hour of each other. All these are English pirates, built with English money, in English ports, furnished with English guns and English powder, manned by English sailors, and sent forth by English speculators to rob and burn American ships. No captain now sees a fire on the ocean without feeling almost certain that it is purposely kindled by a British built pirate to decoy new victims. And Great Britain brags of her neutrality!

The Fight Near Franklin, Tenn.

The Nashville *Dispatch* of the 10th furnishes the following report of the killed, wounded and missing, at Franklin, Tenn:

Killed	88
Wounded	[illegible]
Missing	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Of these the 85th Indiana lost 360; the 33d Indiana, 440; the 19th Michigan, 445, and the 22d Wisconsin 150. No Federal officer was killed; Col. Baird was wounded. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded is said by the *Dispatch* to be about 500.

☞ The Des Moines (Iowa) *Times*, a Democratic paper, begins to revolt against the lead of Mahony and his associate Copperheads. It says the West has gone about as far in the peace movements as it considers safe for its honor. It further says: "The statement of the *Caucasian* that 'the West regards success under Lincoln's Proclamation, the greatest calamity which could befall them,' is an abominable misrepresentation. Success is what the West wants—proclamation or no proclamation. The South has it in her power to-day to defeat the effects of the Emancipation Proclamation by returning to her allegiance."

☞ Gen. Burnside, like a loyal Democrat as he is, says in a recent letter, "the law of Congress making every man a soldier who is capable of bearing arms, should be enforced and submitted to."

THE WELLAND CANAL.

CANAL OFFICE, }
LOCKPORT, March 10, 1863. }

Editors Chicago Tribune:

A ship canal through Canada is the great question with us just now. In the TRIBUNE of yesterday is an article by "Kivas Tully, Civil Engineer," (not *Rivas*, as you have printed it,) showing that the estimates of the "Ottawa Ship Canal," which have been presented to the public, are not very reliable. Mr. Tully writes very sensibly, and, although I am entirely unacquainted with either him or the route of the proposed canal, I am inclined to think that his statements are, in the main, correct.

In your editorial notice of this article you remark as follows:

"As citizens of the Northwest it does not become us to take sides in the discussion now sure to become active in Canada, as to the merits of the Georgian Bay and the Ottawa routes for a ship canal between the great Lakes and the Ocean. * * * *

"That the Georgian Bay route has several important advantages over its competitor must be admitted by all who have compared the two routes. It lies from one to two degrees further south, and, therefore, navigation on it would continue two, perhaps four weeks longer than by the more northern route. There would be 430 miles of close navigation on the Ottawa, where sails would be nearly useless, while there are but seventy-seven miles of canal and lake-water navigation between the Georgian Bay and Toronto."

Your remarks have my full endorsement, if that is worth anything. But your editorial and Mr. Tully's communication seem to assume that either the Ottawa or Georgian Bay route must necessarily be adopted by our Canadian neighbors, if a ship canal be needed at all. With due deference for your opinions, I don't think so. I am much mistaken if a large majority of the citizens of Canada, not locally interested in any line, will decide, without hesitation, on an enlargement of the Welland Canal.

I am aware that the other two routes appear much the best—on the map. The distance from Chicago to Quebec is represented in Colonel R. B. Mason's report on the Georgian Bay Canal, to be 294 miles shorter by the Ottawa, and 286 miles shorter by the Georgian Bay, than by the Welland Canal route.

But, in a question so important as this to the Northwest, it is certainly proper that we compare the relative advantages and disadvantages of the respective routes; and we may rest assured that our Canadian friends will thoroughly investigate the matter for themselves before the first blow is struck. Mr. Tully and you, Messrs. Editors, have clearly pointed out some of the disadvantages of the Ottawa route, and I will take the liberty of pointing out a few of the objections to the Georgian Bay project, which, with me, have some weight.

Several routes were surveyed by Mr. Tully, but No. 1 was recommended by Col. Mason as decidedly the best, as it doubtless is, and I shall therefore confine my remarks to that.

1. The *deep cuts*. The report of Col. Mason says, "No work of a difficult character presents itself until we reach the summit level; there we encounter a cut of nearly 200 feet at the deepest point, averaging about 90 feet for nearly ten miles. This is probably a larger and more extensive cut than has ever before been encountered on any public work, but the examinations, so far as made, do not show any thing insurmountable in its execution."

This is *one* of the deep cuts. Another is thus mentioned:

"The cut between Lake Simcoe and the Nottawasaga river, averages about 50 feet for several miles, but there is nothing that indicates any thing unfavorable or very formidable."

Mr. Tully, in his report says that this excavation, (cut No. 1,) "being composed as far as can be conjectured, of light clay and gravel, will not cost more than twenty-five cents per yard."

He says of the other deep cut extending from section No. 1 to No. 6, "there will be a deep excavation averaging fifty feet, the greatest depth at section No. 2 being seventy-eight feet, and containing a little over 6,000,000 cubic yards at twenty-five cents per cubic yard, the total cost of which would be $1,500,000—the material to be excavated being of the same quality as described in the deep excavation in the ridges, as far as can be judged from geological data and other indications."

I have quoted what Mr. Tully says in relation to the character of the excavation, to show that nothing had been determined about it, that it was all "conjecture."

But admitting, improbable as it is, that this excavation is all composed of "light clay and gravel," will any engineer or contractor who has had experience in any kind of deep earth cutting, believe that it can be executed at twenty-five cents per yard?

If it can, or for even double the price, it will be cheaper work than I have ever known or heard of in America.

A little deep cut on the Welland Canal, less than two miles in length, averaging say forty-six feet deep, and rising nowhere above fifty-five feet, proved almost an insurmountable obstacle, and caused an entire change of plan. To be sure, some veins of quick-sand were struck, but it would be strange, indeed, if none were found in such cuts as those above described. Even if money enough should be expended to complete the excavation—and no engineer can do more than make a rough guess at what it would cost—it would be next to impossible to keep the canal during the season of navigation at all times in a navigable condition. The slopes in a cut of two hundred, or even ninety feet, would present such a surface that every considerable rain would deposit enough earth in the bottom to wholly obstruct or greatly impede navigation.

Should extensive veins of quick-sand at great depths be encountered, which may well be feared, the route would, in all probability, be abandoned, though millions had been previously expended.

2. The lockage. The whole amount of lockage on the route is represented by Mr. Tully to be 470 feet from Lake Ontario to Lake Simcoe, and 130 feet from this level to Lake Huron, or 600 feet in all. This is 271 feet more than is required on the Welland route, or nearly double the amount. The greater the amount of lockage, the greater the liability of interruptions to the navigation, besides the additional delay of passing the locks.

3. Length of canal. In Col. Mason's report the whole distance from Lake Huron to Lake Ontario is called canal, and the distance 100 miles. But he says that deducting the distance across Lake Simcoe and the slackwater navigation would reduce "the distance of actual canal to about 60 miles." The "actual canal," therefore, is more than twice as long as the Welland Canal.

4. For a large extent of country bordering on Lake Erie and south of it, this route would not be as short as that by the Welland.

5. The cost of the Georgian Bay Canal, as estimated by Mr. Tully, would be $22,170,750, and the character of the work is such that it would probably take a long series of years to execute it. If, however, the cost of constructing this canal has not been estimated far too low, an awful blunder has unquestionably been committed in estimating the cost of the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the improvement of the Illinois River, upon the plan proposed by the bill recently defeated in Congress. The earth excavation, say from Chicago River to Summit, which does not exceed eighteen feet in depth, and has been tested to bottom, so that its character is well understood, has been estimated at twenty-five cents per yard—the same price at which Mr. Tully has estimated an unknown material, ninety feet in depth, on an average. But then, he estimates the other deep cut, which is only fifty feet in depth, at exactly the same price. In this country, an extra depth of forty feet would add something to the cost.

Having already extended my communication beyond the limits intended, I shall say but little about the Welland Canal route, and this not at all for the benefit of our Canadian friends, (who will doubtless understand their own business,) but for those who have given the subject no attention.

1. It is but twenty-seven and four-fifths miles long from Port Colborne, on Lake Erie, to Port Dalhousie, on Lake Ontario.

2. The difference of level between Lakes Erie and Ontario is 329 feet, and a full supply of water would be drawn from Lake Erie.

3. The work could be completed in a much shorter time than either of the other lines, and without interfering with the navigation of the present canal.

4. The canal, enlarged to the proper capacity, would accommodate the entire commerce of the upper lakes, including Lake Erie.

5. The cost of making the canal of the necessary capacity, with double locks, or one series of locks entirely separate from those already constructed, and of the largest size, would not, probably, exceed $7,000,000 or $8,000,000. I think that Mr. Shanly's estimate of a ship canal or side cut from Thorold to Niagara, eleven miles, embracing all the lockage, was about $4,000,000, and the whole cost would not, I should think, be double this amount.

6. The expense of the work could be estimated with greater precision than upon either of the other lines, as also the time of completion.

7. The Canadian government is already deeply involved in debt, and will be much more likely to favor a project which will undoubtedly pay, and ultimately largely increase the government revenues, than any work of doubtful cost which would be certain to diminish the receipts of the present canal.

The main objections to the Welland Canal route, are the greater distance, and the hindrances to navigation between Lake Huron and Lake Erie; but it may well be doubted whether these would not be fully balanced by the advantages of a shorter canal and less amount of lockage, to say nothing of cost, certainty, &c., &c.

But we of the Northwest shall be entirely satisfied with any adequate improvement which our neighbors may decide to open for our commerce, if it be done quickly. We need it as soon as it can possibly be made.

Yours, &c., WM. GOODING.

SNAKE KILLING IN CHAMPAIGN.

A Great Day Among the Copperheads.

CHAMPAIGN CITY, Ill., March 9, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Here at the commercial centre of Champaign county, there is a nest of Copperheads the most numerous that ever crawled in darkness and squirted treason. Conscious of their numerical weakness, they endeavor to make up in malignant spitefulness all that they lack in numbers and respectability. Emboldened by the success which they achieved last fall by excessive professions of loyalty to the Union, they have just been making an effort to take Champaign county out of the Union.

Simp. Busey, who was so astonished last fall on finding himself elected Representative from this district, (his partizans were still more astonished at the result of their joke in nominating him) changed his base after the adjournment of the Legislature, and commenced the kind of fillibustering here which he had seen his keepers practicing at Springfield last winter. A county mass convention was called, to meet in Champaign City, on Saturday, March 7th, Heaven—no, that other place—and earth were moved to raise a crowd. Staring posters were spread broadcast over the county. Distinguished and *notorious* speakers were promised from abroad. Heralds were dispatched in all directions with the rallying slogan of "Wake snakes;" and not a stone with a viper under it was left unturned to make the so-called "Democratic meeting for loyal, constitution loving, law-abiding, peace-loving citizens of Champaign county," a splendid success.

Well, Saturday March 7th came. And Linder came—U. F. Linder—"God forsaken Linder," the great acrobat, illustrious in summersaults, handsprings, flip-flaps, posturing and amusing transpositions of character. And Greene came also—*Paris* Greene from Edgar county. And Eden came likewise—Congressman Eden, who may be likened to the garden of Eden, because he holds forbidden fruit in view, and is badly addicted to snakes. But that great crowd of Copperheads, "such as no man can number," *did not come.* The little squad of unwashed and unterrified who did appear, were marshalled about the streets by Simp. Busey, our distinguished Representative, J. S. Jones, and a windy sprig of Virginia secesh aristocracy, who answers to the name of Morrow, but is not referred to in the doggerel which the dramseller posts over his bottles:

"I've trusted many to my sorrow,
"So pay to-day, I'll trust to-morrow."

After slashing about town for some time in search of a room small enough to include them, and exclude the loyal crowd which had come together for an impromtu snake-hunt, they finally wriggled into Cloke's Hall, and coiled up for a spring. Busey chairman, Morrow secretary, Jones scene shifter and Lawhead supe. Linder made the opening speech. Those who listened to his magnificent Bryan Hall speech in Chicago a few weeks ago, in which he triumphantly vindicated the constitutionality, necessity, expediency and righteousness of Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, were somewhat disappointed to find that he did not sustain his new character with his usual ability. The speaker verified his ability to change principles—no, not principles, but owners—more abruptly than any other living actor, for in this instance he had twirled about so suddenly as to forereach his garments, thus appearing before his audience with the seat of his pants and his coat-tails in front. Another such a change of base and his small clothes will be all right again. Who bids for Lincoln? How much for a comic, tragic, scenic, nomadic, *dram*-atic Linder—how much?

His speech was disunion only by innuendo, and consequently harmless among Copperheads generally, who do not absorb and digest inductive philosophy very readily. His assaults upon the Administration exhibited the venom of disappointed expectations. There was doleful bitterness in his announcement that *all the offices had passed by him.* That, with kindred expressions furnished a key to the secret of his recent transfer to the Copperheads. Clearly his sympathies are not with the showmen who had him on exhibition here, and during his whole speech it was apparent that his feelings were in his pocket instead of his heart. He was quietly listened to by the crowd of loyal men who constituted four-fifths of the audience in the hall, and who surrounded the doors and windows, being unable to gain a standing place inside.

Greene followed. He was malignantly treasonable, and belched falsehoods so glaringly, and insults so offensive to his loyal hearers, that he was frequently interrupted with bold contradictions, and frequent interrogatories. His speech throughout would have been applauded to the echo by Jeff. Davis himself. He thanked God that our Federal Congress had ceased to exist, and asserted that it had been more destructive to constitutional liberty than the rebel Congress at Richmond. A government must be defiantly conscious of its invincible strength, if it can afford to tolerate treason so boisterously rampant. At the conclusion of his harangue a set of point no-point resolutions were read. They were a cowardly compound of stupidity and diluted treason, and showed that their author would be a pirate if he were not pigeon-livered and lacked gall. When they were put upon the passage, they were rejected by more than three fourths of the voices in the hall. Determined, however, to stifle an honest expression of patriotic sentiment, the Copperhead chairman announced that the resolutions were carried. A division of the house was demanded, but such a movement being impossible, it was proposed that the loyalists take the outside of the hall. This motion prevailed, and the room was emptied "quicker than spirits." When the Union men had withdrawn, nothing was left but a scrubby little group of frightened Copperheads, who hunted their holes with a movement which showed both speed and bottom, and called to mind those elegantly descriptive lines of Campbell:

"We see them on their winding day,
Look how they make their trotters play."

In five minutes not a serpent could be found, and where they hid themselves no one could conjecture. The loyalists there, in overwhelming force and boundless enthusiasm, took possession of the yard adjoining the hall, and organized by electing J. W. Scroggs, chairman, and C. W. Angle, secretary. Earnest patriotic addresses were made by D. S. Crandall and J. S. Wolfe. A preamble and resolutions were presented by D. S. Crandall, and adopted with enthusiastic unanimity, and the meeting adjourned with deafening cheers for the Union, for our gallant and patriotic volunteers, for the old flag, without a missing star, for the Conscription act and every other measure adopted by the Administration to subdue treason and restore national tranquility. It was the most glorious event that Champaign has witnessed since the fall of Sumter.

The following, among other resolutions, were passed:

Resolved, That the issue being squarely presented, we are inflexibly opposed to any and to all terms of compromise or peace with the rebels, which do not embody an unconditional submission by them to the laws and authority of the United States Government.

Resolved, That while Southern rebels and parricides have insolently proclaimed, "*If the whole Yankee nation should get down upon their knees in the dust, and implore us to become their masters, we would spurn them with contempt,*" it shocks and disgusts all our manly sensibilities to find individuals among us who are employing all their dirtiest efforts to give success to the rebellion, by striving to discourage and disunite our loyal troops by treasonable legislative action, by lawless attempts to transfer the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Constitution, to irresponsible parties who are manifestly in league with traitors, and by their malignant opposition to every governmental measure adopted to crush the rebellion, and restore the supremacy of the laws.

Resolved, That we unite with the patriots throughout the State in tendering our thanks to the volunteer army of Illinois, who have won imperishable honor upon every battle-field where their invincible heroism has been tried; and we have pledged ourselves to sustain them with unfaltering zeal in their self-sacrificing efforts in the cause of our common country, and if necessary we will "shoulder arms" and march to their assistance.

To Inquirers after Friends in the Army.

The Sanitary Commission have made arrangements for supplying information gratuitously with regard to patients in the United States General Hospitals at the following Points:

EASTERN DEPARTMENT—For information, address "Office Sanitary Commission, Washington, D. C."

Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria,
Frederick City, Point Lookout, Annapolis,
Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA DEPARTMENT—For information, address "Office Sanitary Commission, No. [illegible] South 5th street."

Philadelphia, Germantown, Chestnut Hill,
Chester, Reading, Harrisburg.

NEW YORK DEPARTMENT—For information, address "Office Woman's Central Union, No. 10 Cooper Institute."

New York, New Haven, Boston,
Portsmouth Grove, Brattleboro, Burlington.
Albany, Newark,

WESTERN DEPARTMENT—For information, address "Office Sanitary Commission, Louisville, Ky."

Cincinnati, New Albany, Louisville,
Covington, Lexington, Danville,
Perryville, Bowling Green, Gallatin.
Nashville,

Information will, under ordinary circumstances, be given to any one applying for it. If the application be by letter, the answer will be sent by return mail; if in person, it will be answered at once.

☞ Lieut. Col. Oliver L. Shepherd, of the 18th United States infantry, has been promoted to the Colonelcy of the 15th infantry, vice Fitz John Porter. Col. Shepherd greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Murfreesboro, and was reported killed. He is a native of New York, and has been in the service twenty-three years.

THE VOICE OF THE ARMY.

Undying Patriotism of the Soldiers.

WHAT THEY THINK OF THE COPPERHEADS.

We have received the proceedings of a large number of meetings held by brigades, and regiments, wherein the officers and men express their opinions of the Copperheads at home in unmistakable language. We should be glad to give these proceedings complete, but if we did so, to-day's issue would contain nothing else. We can, therefore, but give the spirit of each in a few lines.

FROM THE SECOND BRIGADE. (GEN. BAIRD'S DIVISION.)

HEADQUARTERS 2D BRIGADE, }
GEN. BAIRD'S DIVISION, }
CAMP NEAR NASHVILLE, TENN., March 2, 1863. }

At a meeting of the Field, Staff and Line Officers of this Brigade, (composed of the 84th Indiana, 92d Illinois, 96th Illinois, and 115th Illinois regiments of infantry, and the 9th Ohio battery,) held at Brigade Headquarters this day, at 9 o'clock a. m., Col. Smith D. Atkins was called to the chair, and Adjt. I. C. Lawver appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were read, separately acted upon, and adopted with entire unanimity. The same were read at the head of each regiment and battery, this afternoon, at dress parade, and acted upon by the soldiers, with the result certified to below:

Resolved, That we hold in utter detestation that clique of miscreants in the loyal States, who, under the garb of assumed loyalty, use the stolen revenue of arch treason to excite petty treason in their own communities; who have no censures, save for the officers of our Government—no complaints, save that energetic measures are employed to crush the rebellion—no aspirations, save to embarrass our Executive and Legislative Departments, and engender mutinies in our armies—and no hopes, save for an ignoble peace and the substantial triumph of the rebels; that we regard them as enemies to our country and mankind, who, to accomplish their hellish purposes, would not hesitate to blot forever from the hopes of man the cherished thought of self-government; and that they merit the scorn of all loyal citizens and true-hearted soldiers, combining, as they do, the deep guilt of the traitor with the essential meanness of the coward.

Resolved, That, despite the frenzied efforts of our foes before us, and the despicable intrigues of our other foes behind us, we will abate not one jot of faith or hope; but, believing the maintenance of our Government is worth all the cost expended in its establishment, we emphatically assure all traitors at home, that not until we have undergone a seven-years' struggle, (if need be,) will we cease this contest, and not until we have experienced such sufferings as were bravely endured at Valley Forge, will we begin to murmur.

Resolved, That we are utterly opposed to any armistice or cessation of hostilities until our glorious flag of thirty-four stars waves triumphantly from the dome of every Capitol in our land.

Resolved, That we fully and unequivocally endorse the policy of our civil rulers, in using all necessary means to strike decisive blows at the unholy rebellion, and to bring the war to a speedy, sure and glorious termination, so that traitors in the South may meet with deserved punishment, and damnable traitors in the North may be brought to a terrible justice, "that hemp be not created in vain."

Resolved, That to the loyal millions who encourage us in our efforts, who sympathise with us in our hardships, and who rejoice with us in the successes of our armies, we tender such heartfelt gratitude as soldiers, facing a hostile foe, only can feel.

Resolved, That to Gov. Tod, of Ohio, Gov. Morton, of Indiana, and Gov. Yates, of Illinois, we extend our hearty thanks for their ceaseless labors in behalf of the soldiers from their respective States.

ACTION OF THE SOLDIERS.

COL. S. D. ATKINS—Sir: The 84th Indiana volunteers adopted the preamble and resolutions, submitted to them this evening at dress parade, unanimously.

SAMUEL ORR,
March 2, 1863. Lt. Col. Commanding.

COL. S. D. ATKINS—Sir: The vote of the 96th Illinois volunteer infantry was given, without a single dissenting voice, in favor of the preamble and resolutions.

THOS. E. CHAMPION,
March 2, 1863. Col. Commanding Reg't.

COL. S. D. ATKINS—Sir: The soldiers of the 92d Illinois volunteers adopted the preamble and resolutions with enthusiastic unanimity.

B. F. SHEETS,
March 2, 1863. Lt. Col. Commanding Reg't.

COL. S. D. ATKINS—Sir: The vote upon the preamble and resolutions, by men of the 115th Illinois infantry, was unanimously in favor, excepting forty-six dissenting.

WM. KINMAN,
March 2, 1863. Lt. Col. Commanding.

COL. S. D. ATKINS—Sir—The vote of the 9th Ohio battery, on the preamble and resolutions submitted this evening, was entirely unanimous in the affirmative.

H. A. TALLMADGE,
March 2, 1863. 1st Lt. Commanding Battery.
SMITH D. ATKINS, Chairman.
I. C. LAWVER, Secretary.

FROM THE GALLANT HECKER'S.

IN CAMP NEAR STAFFORD C. H., VA., }
February 14, 1863. }

At a meeting of the officers of the 82d Illinois volunteer regiment, which took place to day, and over which Lieut. Col. Edward S. Salomon, presided, and at which Adjutant Eugene Weigel, acted as Secretary, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the German citizens and soldiers, from the State of Illinois, ready to sacrifice our lives for the maintenance of the Union, have heard with indignation, of the mean treason of men, who dare to call themselves our Representatives.

Resolved, That we cheerfully endorse the Emancipation Proclamation of the President, and that we are ready at any time to execute it by force of arms.

Resolved, That we regard Governor Richard Yates as one of the noblest, truest and best patriots in the United States, and that we reject with scorn, the infamous attacks and calumnies made upon him by the traitor members of the Illinois Legislature, and that we only regret not to be any longer at Camp Butler, where we might have an opportunity to clean the halls of our Capitol from such disgusting vermin.

Resolved, That we most emphatically condemn the majority report of the House Committee on Federal Relations, and that we regard the authors and those who voted for it, as traitors, who deserve to be hung in company with Jeff. Davis & Co.

Resolved, That on the other hand, we regard the minority report of the same Committee, as the noble expression of the feelings of all true patriots, that we heartily endorse the same, and are convinced that every Illinois soldier endorses it.

Resolved, That we hope and wish to see the rebellion speedily crushed, *but only by force of arms*, and that then the Northern traitors and the leaders of the Southern rebellion, may not escape their well-merited punishment.

Resolved, To [illegible] these resolutions in the Illinois *Staats Zeitung* and CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and that copies be sent to the Governor of Illinois, and to our Representatives in Congress, as well as to our Colonel, Frederick Hecker, who to our regret, is by serious illness prevented from taking part in this demonstration.

EDWARD S. SALOMON, Lieut. Col., Pres't.
EUGENE F. WEIGEL, Adjutant, Sec'y.

February 15, 1863.

The above resolutions were read to the regiment to-day, at dress parade, and unanimously adopted by the soldiers.

EDWARD S. SALOMON,
Lieut. Col. Com. 82d Reg't Ill. Vol.
EUGENE F. WEIGEL, Adjutant, Sec'y.

THE ARTILLERY OF THE DISTRICT OF EAST ARKANSAS TO THE NORTHERN COPPERHEADS.

HELENA, March 8, 1863.

The undersigned see with regret the course pursued by a class of politicians at the North, decrying the National Administration and its policy, calling for a cessation of hostilities with rebels, and continually crying Peace! Peace! while the slaveholders' rebellion yet remains uncrushed; representing that the army is dissatisfied, and that a large portion are desirous of peace upon any terms with rebels. We deem it our duty, representing the entire artillery arm in the District of East Arkansas, unitedly to protest that all such statements are *libels* and *slanders* upon the brave and patriotic officers and soldiers in the field.

The army is uncorrupted and incorruptible, and stands unitedly and firmly by the President in a vigorous and unceasing prosecution of the war, and most firmly does the army stand by the National Administration in all its policies and efforts to put down the rebellion.

We do not esteem those friends of the Constitution or of the Union, who, under the honored name of Democracy, traduce the Administration and the soldiers in the field, who would make a dishonorable peace, and bring us back to our homes in disgrace, having lost the best Government God ever vouchsafed to any people.

To all such we would say, You are not the friend of the soldier, neither is the soldier your friend; you are giving moral aid and comfort to the enemy; you are false peacemakers.

Amid all discouragements we have full confidence in the ultimate success of our arms and cause, believing that victory is at hand, and that the rebellion is making its last sinking efforts in an unholy and wicked attempt to destroy a benignant Government.

In the rejoicings of victory, what part have those who sympathize with or give aid and comfort to the enemy?

The patriot and soldier demands that this war be prosecuted until the rebellion is crushed and the Union restored. Our motto still is, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

P. Davidson, Captain Peoria Light Artillery Co.
Chief of Artillery D. E. A.
M. M. Hayden, Capt. 3d Iowa Battery.
James A. [illegible], Capt. 16th Ohio Battery.
M. M. Henley, Capt. Com. Artillery in Ft. Curtis.
G. W. Schofield, Capt. Battery A, 1st Mo. L. A.
N. I. Smith, Capt. [illegible] Ohio Battery.
J. C. Hansel, 1st Lieut. Peoria Battery.
F. B. Fenton, 2d Lieut. Peoria Battery.
M. C. Wright, Sr. 2d Lieut. 3d Iowa Battery.
Otis G. Day, Jr. 1st Lieut. 3d Iowa Battery.
R. P. Twist, Sr. 1st Lieut. 16th Ohio Battery.
Geo. Murdoch, 1st Lieut. 16th Ohio Battery.
W. H. Funston, Lieut. 16th Ohio Battery.
J. N. Mitchell, Lieut. 16th Ohio Battery.
Thos. Mitchell, 1st Lieut. 1st Mo. L. A., U. S. A.
C. M. Callahan, 1st Lieut. Co. A, 1st Mo. L. A.
Aug. Beach, 1st Lieut. 3d Ohio Battery.
Harvey Guthrie, 1st Lieut. 3d Ohio Battery.
W. H. Harper, 2d Lieut. 3d Ohio Battery.
J. W. Wheeler, 2d Lieut. 3d Ohio Battery.
H. Lindsay, 1st Lieut. Fort Curtis.
David S. Bender, 2d Lieut. Ind. Infantry, with artillery at Fort Curtis.

A VOICE FROM THE ARMY OF SOUTHEAST MISSOURI.

CAMP MIDDLEBROOK, NEAR PILOT KNOB, MO., }
March 2, 1863. }

At a meeting of the soldiers of the 33d and 99th regiments of Illinois volunteer infantry, held at the headquarters of the 33d Illinois, Dr. Rex, Surgeon of the 33d, called the meeting to order by nominating Lt. Col. Roe, 33d regiment, who was unanimously chosen Chair-

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1863.

THE NEWS.

"There is less leniency now than heretofore towards such cases of offenders," say our Washington dispatches. What cases? The cases of officers guilty of skulking; of unauthorized absence from duty; of drunkenness; of surgeons with itching palms for fees as the price of bogus discharges. Well, from these and all kindred knaves, skulks and cowards "Good Lord deliver us," and the prayer is that of every loyal man. Leniency is dead. Discipline lives.

The case of the surgeon dismissed the army for a disgraceful fraud is worthy of separate mention. It will shock honest, loyal readers to learn that the offense has become a serious evil in the army, of surgeons accepting bribes as the purchase of certificates of disability on which are based furloughs and discharges from the service. By such knavery the army has lost many hundreds of men. It has become of common notoriety in all our armies, and it is a pity that detected scoundrels can only be dismissed the service. If the pillory should be revived at all, it should be for the benefit of men who thus debase a profession the noblest and most humane of callings. Let the hunt for such vermin be thorough.

The news from Mexico is interesting and warm work is about to begin. Some interesting diplomatic phases are noticeable in our dispatches.

Sat. Clark, a shining light of the decayed mackerel order, on the Copperhead side of the Wisconsin Senate, calls Gen. Rosecrans "a scoundrel, a villain, a coward, and a cotton thief." Sat. learned such neat phrases so applied, from his friends the rebels. Every such outburst of Copperhead spleen does good. We like to see those rebel small craft run themselves ashore. They serve to mark precisely where the loyal channel don't run.

We give the cannon-shot from Delaware in which Gov. Wm. Cannon, of that State, deales home traitors a deadly blow. His proclamation is a model exposition of the supremacy of the national Government.

The foreign news this morning is interesting. Another revolution is reported as having broken out in Hungary and events are certainly in progress in Europe on which her crowned despots cannot look unmoved. If we are to trust either of the two rumors noted under this head we shall trust both, believing one to be a part of the other. It is very likely that Napoleon hesitates about embarking deeply in a foreign war with the threatening aspects of what may shortly convulse the Continent. He will be very likely, if he sees such disturbances brewing, to call home his forces from Mexico.

"Who was she?" some surly believer in the presence and share of womankind in every disaster that overtakes the race, might have asked in the case of Gen. Stoughton, recently stolen from without our army lines by rebel guerillas. Well, it turns out to have been a Miss Ford, and a very neat job she made of it. So perish all Federal officers who give themselves up to luxurious junketing with female secesh, and leave camp fare to their men as only good enough for them. The rebels will confer a favor by picking off every one of these gay military Lotharios.

The soldiers who have just destroyed a Secesh journal at Richmond, Indiana, as stated elsewhere in our dispatches, had the same provocation that is tingled to the fingers' ends of every honest loyal citizen at the North, but it would have been wiser to have left the dealing with these Northern allies of Jeff Davis to the constituted authorities. There is very little moral effect in a mob, whereas the hand of the Government, as it falls to crush one of these reptiles, sends its shadow into every secesh sanctum in the North. It is best to wait for that; it will surely come.

VERY DANGEROUS BUSINESS.

It is dangerous to desert the service in time of war, and the fact that there are many deserters does not lessen the peril of any one of the skulkers. The time is near at hand when somebody will get hurt at the business, so that if cowardice drove these men from their place in the ranks, they should flee back again from the greater danger of being taken and shot as deserters. As a proof how certain pre-disposed regiments have been affected by the passion for desertion, the 128th Illinois at Cairo reports *only thirty-five* men in rank. The rest were mainly Copperheads that sneaked in to get the bounty, as rats are caught by a bait of cheese. These men have run to their holes again in the vicinity of Carbondale and the more doubtful adjoining districts. Passengers by the Illinois Central Railroad refer to a rumor prevalent down the line of that road, that a detail from an Iowa regiment had been sent up by the commandant at Cairo to capture these deserters, and had met with a formidable armed resistance from the deserters and their friends. We prefer to withhold full credence from the report, but believe that there are neighborhoods in the Northwest willing to test this question. We desire to assure them that it is dangerous business. A Government that has power to send hundreds of thousands of troops into the heart of the enemy's country, has power enough to grind to powder all and any home malcontents that, pigmy-like, strive to oppose it. It is a far easier process to reach and punish Illinois rebels than it is to reach and conquer Bragg's ragamuffins. Yet we shall do both.

AFFAIRS IN INDIANA.

The condition of the neighboring State of Indiana certainly demands the earnest attention of the Federal Government. We understand that the authorities at Washington are incredulous; and that when representations from the highest sources in the State are sent forward, saying that Indiana is on the point of open and armed resistance to the laws of Congress, the reports are received with damaging expressions of disbelief, and those who bear them are sent back without thanks for their so called super-serviceable zeal. We tell the President and Cabinet that if what is attributed to them is true, they err as men never erred before. Indiana is to-day, in spite of the intense devotion of a share of her people to the Union cause, more dangerous than Missouri. The existence of secret societies, the avowed object of which is resistance to the execution of the conscription law and the tax law, is a fact that the Copperheads themselves do not deny; and that these meetings are attended by men fully armed, plotting treason with muskets in their hands, is as notorious as that the State of Indiana is east of Illinois. The disloyal population are rapidly arming with such weapons as they can obtain; and not a political meeting of the so-called Democracy is held, in which treason is not avowed and boasted of, as if it were no shame. Cheers for Jeff. Davis are as common as cheers for Abe Lincoln. Go where one may, the evidence of a condition of things which waits but the spark to light up the whole State with the flames of civil war, is so palpable that it cannot be mistaken nor misinterpreted.

A little vigor, a little energy, a little audacity, will correct all this. The plotters are cowards as well as scoundrels, and they need but the wholesome discipline that offenses like theirs require, to signify their submission in terms as abject and humiliating as their bravado is loud and insulting. We leave to lawyers the task of naming the crimes that we have pointed out, and to common sense the task of inflicting the punishment. And whatever the quibbles of men who can see treason in nothing less than shooting our soldiers in the field, we know that the Government which has not the legal power to defend itself against such malcontents, or, lacking the legal authority, has not the courage to assume and exercise it without the warrant of a positive statute, needs a policy of insurance on its life to prove that it lives.

A LOYAL DEMOCRAT.

We find a letter from Gen. Wallace in the Cincinnati papers, which closes thus:

> This is neither "Lincoln's war," nor a "war for negroes," nor a war for conquest, or glory or party. It is the people's war for free Government. The only distinction that can be made between the hero who fell at Bunker Hill, and the hero who fell at Shiloh, is, one died to establish free Government, the other died to perpetuate it; both are martyrs to liberty. Will the people abandon their own cause? God forbid!

To all of which our readers will say, Amen! Gen. Wallace is a Democrat bred and born; but his partisanship is subordinate to his love of country; and he sees clearly enough that the cry of the opponents of the Administration, that this is an "Abolition war," a "Republican war," a "Nigger war," is only an excuse behind which those who raise it, hide their opposition to the war for any purpose. And he knows that had not the Proclamation been issued, that had no negro soldier ever been armed with a Government musket, that had no Republican been entrusted with a command, that were Lincoln to die and Hamlin to take his place, reasons, with the men who are for the South, for Slavery, for Secession, and for dissolution of the Union, would still be as plenty as blackberries, why the war should cease. The indignation that is wasted on the prominent facts which now engage the public attention and give a distinctive character to the Administration, would have been spent on something else. The real opposition on the part of the Copperheads is not to the accidents and collaterals of the struggle; it comprehends all of the struggle—the object to be accomplished and the means to be pursued. It is rank disloyalty that impels those who make it—disloyalty which is cowardly, but nevertheless malignant and dangerous. Gen. Wallace has hit the nail on the head.

The Proclamation, much as it is objected to, and the employment of negroes as soldiers in our army, were logical necessities of the contest, from the very beginning. No policy that had success in putting down the rebellion for its purpose, could have avoided both these measures. They were in the train of events; and when the time was ripe they were adopted, as yet with hesitation and doubt, but still so cordially that the country cannot go back. And were the men who blame them most to come into power to-morrow, they would be compelled, assuming always that they mean victory over the country's enemies, to pursue, in reference to slaves, slave-holders and slavery, the identical path that Mr. Lincoln is now treading. Events have their logic; and when the first gun was fired at Fort Sumter, the nigger business in all its incidents, ramifications and accidents, was doomed. It has not been in the power of men to stay the hand of fate. Little politicians have essayed to set up their notions as the law against the law of God; why should we wonder that they have been brushed aside.

THE COUNTER REVOLUTION.

It is not often that the political notions of the New York *Herald* are worthy of attention; but in this crisis in the affairs of the Republic, when a feather may turn the scale against the interests of law, order, freedom, humanity and religion, even the help that that shameless sheet, may give toward the maintenance of the authority of the Government, is not to be despised. It is, to be sure, the tribute that vice pays to virtue—the obeisance that venality and profligacy make to principle and patriotism—but as such we do not under-estimate its value.

Our readers will comprehend what we mean in admitting by implication that the *Herald* can, by any possibility, say a good thing, when they have given their attention to an article from that source which we reprint in another column; and they will agree with us that, though it may not have any perceptible effect in confirming the faith or strengthening the ranks of those who have been unconditional Union men from the beginning, it will be like a winter's shower of rain and sleet in the Copperhead camp, the inmates of which, whether they speculate in cotton and the funds in Wall street, keep whisky doggeries in the region of the Five Points, or find their maintenance in the forms of female industry most in vogue in Mercer street, look to the *Satanic*, every morning, for the market reports and morals that take them through the day. Imagine a pirate crew, deserted by their leader, while engaged in a fierce fight for a prize rich beyond their power of computation, and we have a faint conception of the consternation that will go shuddering through the Copperhead ranks.

The *Herald's* change of front is only another evidence of the power and comprehensiveness of that revolution against the revolutionists that is going on all over the loyal States. The vehemence of the protest that is heard against the schemes for which our domestic traitors are responsible, has not yet reached its maximum, because the masses of the Democracy have not yet learned how utterly infamous these schemes are, for how far, in pursuing them, the Woods, Vallandigham, and fellows of that ilk, have gone. We have prophesied from the first, that, before the expiration of the current half year, the Copperheads whose peculiar malignancy has attracted the notice of the country, would be hunting their holes, impelled by the meanest of their instincts—that which tells them to save their worthless lives. For them to pray for the rocks and mountains to fall upon them, would be a species of expiatory heroism of which they are not capable. And the course of the *Herald* is an assurance that our predictions will be fulfilled.

THE NEGRO AS CITIZEN.

It turns out, after all the savage hubbub of the Detroit mob against the negro population of that disgraced and degraded city,—after all the murders and burnings which they perpetrated, in their blind revenge for the outrage which a supposed negro had attempted to commit upon a white woman—that it was all a mistake, so far as the race of the criminal was concerned, and that instead of a negro who had done the deed, it was a wretched Spanish Indian, a miserable rum seller, and a notorious Copperhead, who had always voted the straight Democratic ticket! We are glad, for the sake of the negro, to put this damning fact on record; and the rebel press, which howled so triumphantly over the crime when they imagined, or professed to imagine, that it was committed by a negro, may now chew the bitter cud of their disappointment at leasure, and make as many ugly faces over it as they please.

They doubtless thought it a fine opportunity to rake the Republican party fore and aft, as the sailors have it, because this party being the mainstay of the freedom of the Republic, is the natural friend and defender of all men; and as such, they tried hard to make out a true bill against it, and shoulder it with the responsibility, not only of Faulkner's guilt, but of the crimes of the race. They proved too much, however, as the sequel shows, to their humiliation and cost. Sauce that is good for the goose, is good also for the gander, and if the Republicans are responsible for the black men's misdeeds, the Copperheads are equally responsible for those of their own party. They will not make much capital, therefore, out of the Detroit affair, notwithstanding the galvanic efforts which they made to secure it. All they said and did against the Republicans on this memorable occasion, rebounds with terrible force and power upon themselves, and is a trifling part of the retribution which is in store for them.

We are not surprised that a Copperhead should commit a crime for he is exhorted to break the laws, every day in the week, by the newspaper organs whose music it delighted him to hear; and therefore we are not in any way taken aback by the intelligence that Faulkner was a Copperhead. It is persons of his stamp and party who pollute the records of the police, and whose names are bandied through the press all over the land as infamous! Where one negro is convicted of a criminal offense, there are a hundred of the Copperhead species, which, ethnologically speaking, includes all the loafers which infest the slums and sewers of social life.

THE JUDICIAL MUTINY IN ILLINOIS.

The following is Judge Constable's statement of his interference with the arrest of deserters in Clarke county, in this State. It was given at the request of McFarland, one of the soldiers arrested by the Judge's order for taking the deserters:

MARSHALL, CLARKE CO., ILLINOIS, March 8, 1863.

At the request of John McFarland, as Judge of the 4th Judicial Circuit of the State of Illinois, I state that Messrs. McFarland and Thomas Long have been arrested and brought before me for examination on a charge of kidnapping, and that I have deemed it my duty to hold them over in a bond of five hundred dollars, to appear on next Thursday morning, being the 10th judicial day of the term of the Clarke Circuit Court, now in session, to answer farther to said charge, and have ordered the discharge from custody of James Gammon, Hugh Scott, M. Belcher and John Tanner, four men whom they had arrested upon the ground that they were deserters from Co. K, 130th regiment Illinois volunteers.

[Signed.] CHARLES H. CONSTABLE, Judge 4th Judicial Circuit of Illinois.

Without a shadow of doubt, this action of this Copperhead magistrate has not only no possible color of law, but it does have a treasonable purpose. He is liable to be dealt with in the same manner as any other person for inciting to mutiny and desertion, and aiding the escape of deserters from lawful military authority.

PLANT MORE SORGHUM.

The culture of the Sorghum (in this term we include the Chinese, Imphee and the Otaheitan canes) has been so pursued in the West and with such results, that we are justified, upon general principles, in urging upon the farmers who will read what we say, the advantages which will accrue to them by devoting a still larger space to this crop. But this year there are special, and we think imperative, reasons why they should not neglect this admonition: Sugar and molasses from the cane are high, and there is little or no probability that they will be lower until the close of the war; hence the sorghum crop will not only be largely remunerative, but it will add to the national wealth, at a time when all our wealth should be carefully husbanded; just its value, or what amounts to the same thing, it will prevent the flow, from the country, of the vast sum of money, which, sorghum being neglected, will go to foreign countries for the purchase of the sweets that have become necessities in every household. If only molasses can be easily and cheaply made by such apparatus as the farmers have at their command, it will, in hundreds of thousands of families, take the place of costly foreign sugar; but we do not hesitate to say that the prospect now is that we in Illinois shall be able, perhaps this year to put into the market, as the product of our own fields and refineries, good merchantable sugar at just as low rates as the same article can be furnished for in any other part of the world, where the prices of labor correspond to the prices that obtain here. This is a confident prediction; but to one who has watched as carefully as we have the progress of Sorghum culture, and who knows as well as we do the improved and cheapened methods by which the conversion into syrup and sugar is effected, will not deem its realization improbable. But whether we are true prophets or not, in what concerns a time a dozen years ahead, there can be no doubt that, this year, no crop can be grown by our farmers that will give them more satisfactory returns than that of which we speak. And if they do their duty, the Northwestern States will, in the next twelve month, send to other markets more saccharine matter than they will import. This is loud talk; but it is true!

HEALTH OF GRANT'S ARMY.

The announcement of the improved condition of Gen. Grant's army, conveyed in the letter of James E. Yeatman, of the St. Louis Sanitary Commission, printed herewith, will give great satisfaction in the Northwest, whence the gallant fellows before Vicksburg were drawn. But we entreat the relations and friends of those soldiers everywhere to abate nothing of effort for their comfort in sickness and health. Their heroism and devotion are worthy of our highest praise, and that can be best manifested in kindly and generous acts.

WHICH SHALL WE HAVE?

All sensible men with respectable knowledge of recent and passing events have the conviction that our nationality may be preserved without slavery, and that if it is destroyed, slavery goes with it. We have, then, only to choose between the Union without slavery and a condition of things indescribable in words, in which there will be neither nationality, Union nor slavery, unless the latter is the lot of white men now free. In such a case, who can hesitate, and what should be the punishment of the malcontents who give their influence to anarchy?

MARK TIME!

The prospects of a speedy movement in Gen. Hunter's Department are brightened by letters from that quarter, which say that the troops are in daily expectation of orders to move. If the Commanding General is not obliged to endure at the hands of his officers what Pope suffered from Fitz John Porter and his accomplices, he will have victory.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of leading articles for the week ending March 14, 1863:

	Receipts.	Shipments.*
Flour, brls	9,489	2,839
Wheat, bu	72,155	349
Corn, bu	263,839	6,316
Oats, bu	103,544	54,812
Rye, bu	8,991	330
Barley, bu	5,039	1,070
Seeds, lbs	124,190	229,328
Pork, brls	1,139	865
Cut Meats, lbs	2,947,016	4,025,907
Lard, lbs	726,829	1,341,132
Tallow, lbs	65,3 9	138,773
Live Hogs, No	15,965	9,417
Dressed Hogs, No	4,686	371
Beef Cattle, No	5,136	3,698

* This does not include the shipments over the Michigan Central Railroad.

The following table shows the receipts of flour, grain, live stock, &c., since January 1st to date, for three years:

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Flour, brls	146,422	229,300	241,786
Wheat, bu	846,436	1,4[illegible]8,909	1,282,774
Corn, bu	2,038,715	1,083,608	1,348,567
Oats, bu	735,947	154,899	129,850
Rye, bu	126,987	130,843	77,410
Barley, bu	80,616	240,920	116,409
Seeds, lbs	2,890,602	1,209,879	1,406,780
Pork, brls	18,094	[illegible]	28,818
Cut Meats, lbs	11,[illegible],291	[illegible]	6,372,725
Lard, lbs	10,309,682	5,830,9[illegible]	3,971,725
Tallow, lbs	680,539	149,948	101,109
Live Hogs, No	404,891	225,616	73,939
Dressed Hogs, No	180,648	166,776	112,437
Beef Cattle, No	40,035	35,626	34,087

Sorghum Manufacturing.

A meeting of the farmers of Onarga and vicinity was held at that place on Saturday last, for the purpose of responding to the proposal of certain parties to put up a sorghum manufactory at that place, provided five hundred acres, within a radius of five miles, should be guaranteed. The number of acres was at once guaranteed, and they will, without doubt, be increased to eight hundred acres, as that seemed to be the impression of the people gathered there. There will be another meeting at Onarga on Saturday next, to further discuss and act upon the matter.

A meeting was also held at Pera, Champaign county, on Friday last, to take a like proposition into consideration, and the result was the same. Each of these towns will, doubtless, have manufactories put up this spring.

The soil at Onarga is said to be peculiarly adapted to the raising of the Chinese sugar cane, and there is no doubt of a large and most excellent crop.

Kankakee and Clifton are also moving in this matter, with every prospect of success.

A RUMOR.—The New York *Tribune* says: "There is a rumor in this city that the Supreme Court is about to deliver an opinion at General Term, denying the power of Congress to authorize the issue of currency which shall be a legal tender for the payment of debts contracted previously to the passage of the act."

UNION MEETINGS.

WARREN COUNTY.

The loyal citizens of Sumner township, Warren county, met at Little York, on the 21st ult., for the purpose of considering what is the duty of all good citizens in the present crisis. George Gibson was appointed Chairman, and Jas. L. Foster, Secretary. W. C. Moley, John Shepherd and James L. Foster were appointed a committee to draft a plan for organization, and also resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The meeting then adjourned to the 28th ult., when it again met, and a plan for "The Sumner Township Union War Club" was reported, which was unanimously adopted.

A series of patriotic resolutions were adopted, which we should be glad to publish, according to the request of the meeting, but the crowd of matter from other sources will not permit it.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

A meeting of the Unionists of Howard's Point, Fayette county, was held on Saturday week, for the purpose of giving expression to their views as to the present condition of the country, and the continued prosecution of the war. A. Metz, Esq., was Chairman, and W. Frazer, Secretary. Short and stirring speeches were made by several gentlemen present, urging a vigorous prosecution of the war, and a united effort throughout the whole loyal portion of our land to crush this rebellion. A committee appointed for that purpose reported a series of patriotic resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. The resolutions endorse all the efforts to crush the rebellion; regard Abraham Lincoln as "the right man in the right place;" approve the proclamation giving freedom to the slaves of rebels in insurrectionary States and districts; hold up the hands of Gov. Yates, and encourage our brave brethren in the field; approve of the Confiscation Act; opposed to the separation of the Western from the manufacturing States; against any peace that does not bring unconditional submission to the Constitution and laws; and finally, that, through weal or wo, through evil and good report, they will stand or fall by the Government.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

A meeting of the Monticello Union Association was held on the 10th inst., George Fluberger in the Chair, and B. Blackstone, Secretary. After addresses by several gentlemen, some excellent resolutions were passed. They pledge the Union Association to support no man for office who is not for the Union at all hazards, and maintaining the Administration in its measures to put down the rebellion; that the Government should deal with the traitors at the North the same as with those at the South; and that the proposals for an armistice spring from treasonable designs.

MARION COUNTY, IOWA.

An enthusiastic war meeting was held at Knoxville Township, Marion county, Iowa, on the 28th ult. Joseph Clarke, Esq., was made President, and G. E. Beers, Secretary. The President spoke briefly and patriotically. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Kemberlain, (a peace Democrat,) Dr. Pressly, and A. V. Wright, late of Illinois. The latter gentleman spoke for two hours in a masterly manner. At the close of Mr. Wright's speech, some patriotic resolutions were passed, with two dissenting voices. The resolutions maintain the duty of every loyal citizen to uphold the Government; that the Government is justified in using every means known to civilized warfare to put down the rebellion; that the President's Proclamation is justified by the laws of war; that they will sustain the Conscription Act; that the Vallandigham school of politicians are traitors, and deserve the fate of traitors; are opposed to peace, except by unconditional surrender of the traitors; recognize but two parties, *loyalists* and traitors; and in favor of organizing Union Leagues.

Immense Union Meeting in Philadelphia.

There was an immense Union gathering at the Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening last. It was one of the largest gatherings ever known in that city. It was called under the auspices of The National Union Club, and was intended to prepare the way for a union of the citizens of Philadelphia, without distinction of party, in support of the war—in fact, a proper response to the recent grand gathering in New York, which was addressed by John Van Buren, James T. Brady and Charles P. Daly. Gov. Curtin presided, and the meeting was addressed by Gov. Curtin, Hon. J. R. Doolittle of Wisconsin, Gov. Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, Hon. Hendrick B. Wright of Pennsylvania, a Douglas Democratic Representative in the last Congress; Senator Wright of Indiana, Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster of Philadelphia, a Democrat of the strictest school, and Hon. C. S. Cooper of Virginia. Two meetings were held—one in the Music Hall, and the other outside. A series of resolutions was adopted, which we give. They are pure gold:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States is founded on the union of the States, which constitutes us one people, and is the main pillar in the edifice of our independence, the only support of our tranquility at home and our peace abroad; of our safety, prosperity, and liberty.

Resolved, That no calamity could befall the American people so terrible in its results as the breaking up of the foundations of the Government of the United States; and under a solemn sense of duty to God and our country, we, therefore, pledge to each other our sacred honor to sustain the President, and its other constituted authorities, in their efforts to overwhelm and subjugate its enemies by force of arms, and all the appliances of war, as the only means of restoring its sovereign authority under the Constitution, securing the blessings of peace, and preserving the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That in the atrocious war now waged against the National Government, by which its existence is imperilled, it is the plain duty of the American citizen to sustain it with all his heart and might, not only for its own sake, but in return for the protection which it extends to his property, his labor, his liberty, and life; and all those who seek to hinder, delay, or embarrass its movements against the enemy, while they claim and enjoy the protection of its laws, stand self-committed before the world, of treason to their country, to liberty, and mankind, and should be made to feel, in their intercourse with their fellow-citizens, that neither treason nor traitors can be tolerated by honorable men.

Resolved, That in this momentous struggle in which the nation is now engaged, we have a common and undivided interest with our patriot armies in the field, and all who value the proud title of "American citizen," in maintaining the honor of its flag and the unity of its Government; and we greet all such citizens, of every tongue, kindred, and persuasion, throughout the land, as our friends and brethren in a righteous cause; and we earnestly invoke their stern rebuke of every treasonable suggestion to abandon the contest, and their active aid in proclaiming to foreign Powers and domestic foes the irrevocable will of the American people that "The Union must and shall be preserved."

The resolutions were adopted amid loud and long continued cheering.

Rebel Sympathizers Arming.

Andrew J. Cook, who is detailed for arresting deserters in Indiana, writes the Indianapolis *Journal* that he has visited some of the Butternut towns in the adjoining counties, for the purpose of arresting deserters, and I regret to mention that, during my travels within the last few days, I have found a very formidable minority of our citizens possessed of principles as ultra as even those of the extreme South. The counties of Decatur and Shelby have expressed their determination to resist the draft, and swear they will not fight. In the town of Milford, Ind., the Butternuts have procured revolvers and shot guns, rebel-like, and hold their secret organizations in a large brick building, half a mile from the town, where they practice the manual of arms and march by the flank, and even get so warm as to perform mock battles.

Union Victory at Anamosa.

The Unionists of Anamosa, Iowa, carried their ticket for school officers on Monday of last week, by a handsome majority. When the Republicans came on the ground in the morning, they found that the secesh had stolen a march upon them. It is not usual to have party lines in the question of school officers, but here the Knights of the Golden Circle had their tickets prepared, printed, cut and dried and were perfectly confident of victory in the absence of so many who had joined the army. The Republicans and a few War Democrats, not to be balked by this ruse of the enemy, hastily constructed a ticket of their own, and, thus armed, performed their duty at the polls, with the success indicated above.

The Loyal National League.

The following is the pledge taken by the vast meeting at Cooper Institute, in New York. It is designed to make it national:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, hereby associate ourselves under the name and title of the Loyal National League.

We pledge ourselves to an unconditional loyalty to the Government of the United States, to an unwavering support of its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and to spare no endeavor to maintain unimpaired the national unity, both in principle and territorial boundary.

The primary object of this league is and shall be to bind together all loyal men, of all trades and professions, in a common union to maintain the power, glory and integrity of the nation.

Show Your Colors.

The New York *Evening Post* says: It has been suggested in different quarters that the members of the Loyal National League should wear some external emblem of their devotion to the cause of their country. A correspondent thinks that a sort of military button, worn in the hat, would be as simple and convenient a badge as any. Ladies might wear it in the form of a breast pin. Nobody should hesitate, at this time, at making an open profession of loyalty.

THE NEW PROGRAMME IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The New Marine Brigade.

There is scarcely a more helpless and piteous spectacle than a regiment of men heaped shapelessly into a roadside ditch by a railroad smash up. Like the overturned locomotive itself, they were a thing of power so long as they were following the firm highway of the iron rail. A marauding secesh draws a spike, displaces a switch, or rolls a ton of rock down an embankment, and presently the gay and gallant reinforcement General Fog was sending to General Log becomes a battered mob of men picking themselves out of the debris and straightening out their bent Belgian muskets with what skill they may. Or the supply train of General Log comes to grief, or does not come at all—the rebels, three strong and armed with lucifer matches, having fired a trestle work, and opened a black chasm, down in the throat of which the army of the advance read short rations and starvation.

Military railroading has become a thing of the past in the history of this war. It ought to have ended a few weeks before a Federal General ran his brigade into the throats of a rebel battery at Vienna, Virginia, down a stiff grade at a slashing pace per hour.

We are to have no more of it. We have gone back to first principles, and the use of keels in warfare dates back to the triremes. The Southwest was evidently made to be conquered by its marvellous system of water communications, the parallel of which is probably not to be found in either hemisphere—wide, deep rivers, that have since the days of the great mastodon been cutting new channels for themselves, in a caprice and fondness for novelty earth seldom gratifies to its water courses.

Deep, narrow rivers penetrate the far interior of the rebellious South for hundreds of miles and navigable for light draught boats the year round. Look at the map and the extent of country included in the following table, and shown to be accessible to our gunboats. The Mississippi is the grand trunk line and from this the daring flotillas may invade the very heart of secessia:

Rivers.	How far navigable.
Cumberland	300 miles.
Tennessee	280 "
Yazoo	290 "
Tallahatchie	100 "
White River (Ark.)	400 "
St. Francis (Ark.)	100 "
Red (La.)	500 "
Tensas (La.)	150 "

Our dispatches have made our readers familiar with the names and nature of military schemes in progress, which, by a little spade work, has sent a Federal expedition of gunboats and transports through the Yazoo Pass and the Tallahatchie and thence down the Yazoo to the rear of Vicksburg, a distance of 450 miles. We recently mapped out the promised result of the Lake Providence Cut-off by the Red River and the Atchafalaya to the Gulf.

This is the new system for subjecting the rebels, the river system, and for this work has sailed the pioneer expedition of its class, the Marine Brigade, rightly commanded by the gallant Ellet, out of honor to his lamented parent, as well as in justice to his own merit, for the late Col. Ellet was among the earliest to denounce the egregious initial blunder of expecting to make railroads useful in an enemy's country.

The Marine Brigade is doubtless by this time steaming bravely down the river. It consists of one regiment of infantry, four companies of cavalry, and a battery of light artillery, to be stationed on steamers and kept moving up and down the rivers, in connection with the rams and gunboats, and keep them clear of the guerillas.

Gen. Ellet's command consists of the Marine Brigade and ram fleet—in all fourteen steamboats and five tugboats, or tenders, with, in all, about 2,500 men.

THE OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. A. W. Ellet, commanding.
Capt. W. D. Crandall, A. A. G.
Dr. James Roberts, Fleet Surgeon.
Capt. James Brooks, Special Aid.
Capt. George Q. White, A. Q. M.
Capt. J. C. Brooks, C. S.
Lieut. Ed. Ellet, A. D. C.
Lieut. S. Scarrett, A. D. C.
Capt. William M. Lewis, Paymaster.

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, MARINE BRIGADE.—Colonel, Charles Rivers Ellet; Lieut. Colonel, George E. Curry; Major, John W. Lawrence; Adjutant, Lieut. H. G. Curtis; Quartermaster, Lieut. James Beach.

MARINE BRIGADE—CAVALRY BATTALION.—Major J. M. Hubbard, commanding; Lieut. M. V. Owen, Quartermaster; Lieut. LeRoy Mayne, Adjutant.

MARINE BRIGADE BATTERY.—Captain, D. P. Walling; Senior First Lieut., Nichols; Junior First Lieut., J. L. Plumley; Senior Second Lieut., S. R. Holmes; Junior Second Lieut., A. J. Gibson.

THE BOATS.

The fleet was fitted up at St. Louis. It consists of the following boats:

AUTOCRAT, Capt. J. R. Crandall.
DIANA, Capt. Geo. E. Curry.
B. J. ADAMS, Capt. Calvin G. Fisher.
BALTIC, Capt. J. M. Hubbard.
JOHN RAINES, Capt. D. S. Newell.
E. H. FAIRCHILD, Capt. Geo. Q. White.
WOODFORD, Capt. James Roberts.

Each boat has, besides its regular officers, a military commander, the former sailing masters, and great care has been taken in selecting experienced sailing masters, pilots, and engineers. The Autocrat is the flag-ship, the Fairchild supply-ship, and the Woodford hospital-boat. They are all encased with a thick oak siding, or bulkhead, enclosing the whole boat, with another one inside around the boilers.

All but the Fairchild and Woodford are arranged for carrying troops, and each will accommodate about 450 men. The lower deck is fitted with stalls for about 100 horses, as well arranged as any livery stable. Between the lower deck and the middle, or boiler deck, an extra deck has been made for the men to sleep in, in three tiers of berths, running fore and aft, supplied with mattrasses and pillows filled with straw. The cabins are about 200 feet long. About 50 feet is used by the soldiers as their mess room. All possible care is taken to preserve the health of the men. Each boat is supplied with bathing tubs and good washing places.

As these boats are to make landings at any and all points, an arrangement of the stages has been happily hit upon by which these, being made wide enough for artillery carriages, are swung out on cranes and a safe and ready exit for the troops thus afforded. Each boat is a small army afloat, and will land men "in quantities to suit." We have hit the right policy of prosecuting this war. The rivers may be blockaded, but, working under cover of our guns, our engineers will open them; masked batteries may frown from leafy coverts, but assuredly the fleet will create "a run on the banks," what time shot and shell begin to pepper the lurkers. We shall hear from the Marine Brigade.

The Way to do It.

A friend writes us from Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, that the appeal from the sick soldiers for vegetables, &c., was laid before the "Koskonong Union Club," on Saturday week. A Committee was immediately appointed from the Club for each school district in the town, to go around from house to house, soliciting from *every family* what they might feel disposed to give, and haul it immediately to the depot, where another Committee would box them up ready for transportation. It was hoped that a full car load would be contributed. The Club, in addition to the appointing of the School District Committee, resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, to aid the sub-Committee.

The Club is prospering finely, holding rousing meetings weekly, with continued increase of interest and numbers.

New Indian Treaty.

The treaty recently concluded between the Government and the Chippewa Indians, at Washington, was signed on the 12th by Commissioner Dole and Indian Agent Thompson on the part of the United States, and the Chiefs on the part of the Chippewas. Hole-in-the-day, a principal Chief of this tribe, has not made his appearance, a guilty conscience causing him to hesitate about putting himself in the power of the friends of the murdered citizens of Minnesota. The action of the Chiefs who did not participate in the recent outrages amounts to a virtual declaration of independence and repudiation of Hole-in-the-day.

Sorghum.

A bill to encourage the growth of Sorghum and manufacture of sugar, passed the Michigan House of Representatives on the 11th. It ordains that all personal property that may be used in its manufacture will be exempt from taxation for an unlimited period; furthermore the State will pay a bounty of $1 for every 100 pounds manufactured from Michigan raised Sorghum, in case as large an amount as 500 pounds has been made. There can be no doubt but that under these influences the cultivation of Sorghum will be one of our most important interests. The bill met with considerable opposition, and, after its passage, Judge Pratt moved to amend the title, so that it shall read "A bill to encourage the manufacture of emetics."

BOUNTY FOR SORGHUM SUGAR.—The Michigan House of Representatives have passed a bill, giving a bounty for sugar manufactured from sorghum. This will undoubtedly greatly encourage the culture of sorghum, in that State, the coming season.

FROM VICKSBURG.

IMPORTANT RESULTS SOON EXPECTED.

ARRIVAL AT CAIRO OF THE MARINE BRIGADE.

Capture of Richardson and Looney's Guerrilas.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURG AND LAKE PROVIDENCE.

NEAR VICKSBURG, March 9, VIA CAIRO, March 15, 1863.

The river has risen so high that General McClernand's troops have been compelled to embark for Milliken's Bend, sixteen miles above this point. The levee is broken in several places. Recent operations at Lake Providence and elsewhere have resulted in a vast inundation, more than a hundred miles into Louisiana. The guerillas are completely drowned out from several points at which they used to trouble our steamboats.

The Yazoo Pass project is an entire success. The gunboats have arrived above Haines' Bluff, and will commence an attack, it is thought. The bluff is poorly fortified for defense against an attack from above.

Haines' Bluff is the continuation of a chain of hills, nine miles from Vicksburg. Rumors are rife to the effect that the rebels are evacuating Vicksburg. They will have to leave Grenada also, as soon as we get possession of the Yazoo River.

The greater part of this force will go to Chattanooga, where they hope to overwhelm Rosecrans in the next battle.

Joe. Johnston has gone to Tennessee, and will command the rebel army there in the next battle.

Our fleet captured twenty-six transports up the Yazoo. They destroyed eighteen of them.

Dredge boats are still working in the canal. The high water interferes with their operations. The mortar boats will commence firing to-day.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEAR VICKSBURG, March 7, VIA CAIRO.

The river is still rising, and the weather fine.

An order was issued yesterday for all boats under 190 feet in length, to report for transport service immediately. This is understood to mean an advance to Yazoo city.

Dredging machines are at work on the canal, and it is thought it will be completed within a week at the furthest.

Large fatigue parties are engaged clearing out stumps with which the canal is filled. It is done by blasting with gunpowder.

The rebels have very heavy batteries opposite the mouth of the canal. Our men have been fired at with ten inch shot and 100 pound parrott shells. Batteres are being erected to silence these guns.

The mortar boats have been towed down to a point opposite Vicksburg, and are expected to open fire on Sunday, the 9th inst.

The rebels are reported preparing several vessels as rams and gunboats, to fight anything that may run the blockade in future.

The Indianola was so badly wrecked that she cannot be raised by the rebels.

The troops are being paid for two months, only leaving a balance of four months' pay still due them.

General Superintendent E. Johnson threatens retaliation upon our officers, should Admiral Porter carry out the threat to hang some guerillas taken at Greenville. Men captured there say they are not guerillas, but belong to Wirt Adams' Mississippi cavalry, in the regular service of the Confederacy. The guerillas, they say, live about forty miles above Greenville, and number about 400. They are not recognized as soldiers in the Confederacy.

There are rumors of the fall of Port Hudson, but they cannot be traced to any reliable source.

The fate of Vicksburg will be decided before the first of April.

CAIRO, March 14.—We have Memphis dates to Thursday evening. They contain nothing important.

An important movement of troops is taking place below, any particulars of which would be contraband. We shall look for important results soon. The Yazoo Pass is likely to give us an advantage not heretofore fairly appreciated.

Officers just in from the vicinity of Vicksburg say that that stronghold must soon capitulate, or do worse.

Gen. Ellet, with his marine brigade, arrived from St. Louis this morning, on board five large transports, expressly fitted up for the service they are intended for. They presented a splendid appearance as they came steaming up the river, with banners flying and bands playing. The Lancaster fired a salute in honor of the occasion. The Baltic, Autocrat, Diana, Adams and Fairchild, are the steamers now here. Two or three vessels of this fleet are to arrive.

Last evening, at Tamaro, Ill., Lieut. Hardin, of McClernand's body guard, attempted to arrest a deserter. The deserter resisted, and several shots were exchanged. One ball passed through the Lieutenant's cap, and another through the left forearm, inflicting a flesh wound. It is supposed the deserter was killed.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, March 12—via CAIRO, March 14, 1863.

There is nothing later from the fleet. Gen. Grant's cotton order prevents the staple from coming up from below, but cotton bought here can go up the river as heretofore.

Gen. Grant has abolished all post Provost Marshals in this department. Henceforth division commanders appoint to suit themselves. Col. Anthony remains Provost Marshal of this District.

The following are the particulars of the capture of Richardson's guerillas: As before stated, the guerillas were located near Covington, Tenn., in Fayette county, General Loony, encamped at or near Wesley, or about Wythe Depot. Col. Grierson, with the 6th and 7th Illinois cavalry, marched upon Richardson on Tuesday morning, and surrounded him. Richardson's men, not being prepared for a fight, dispersed in small squads in every direction. Richardson, being pursued by several Union cavalry, may have made his escape, his horse being fast. Twenty-five dead bodies were reported on the ground. A number of prisoners were taken. All the property about the camp was taken and destroyed. When Grierson moved upon the front, it had been Col. Lee's intention to fall upon the rear by way of Germantown, but near Wythe Depot he discovered and surprised the rebel Gen. Looney's encampment. This force tried to escape, but the larger portion were taken, together with Gen. Looney, Major Stanford, Capt. Bright and Lieut. Williams. Part of the rebels ran nearly two miles before being captured by Lee.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1863.

Private advices received here some days ago fully corroborate the high expectations now being announced as to the result of the Yazoo Pass movement, though it has thus far been believed that any report of the evacuation of Vicksburg was premature.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—A dispatch from Admiral Porter, dated before Vicksburg, March 7th, says he has just heard the signal agreed upon between himself and commander Smith, who commands the naval portion of the Yazoo expedition, to be fired by the latter as soon as he succeeds in getting into the Yazoo River.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1863.

Gen. Grant's Medical Director reports that the sickness in his army has been largely exaggerated, and that all things considered, it is scarcely so bad as was to have been expected.

No official intelligence had been received up to one o'clock to-day as to the victory reported on the Yazoo.

FROM FORT DONELSON.

And Still Another Rumor Collapsed.

CAIRO, March 18.—After Gen. Tuttle had received instructions from Gen. Hurlbut at Memphis to direct Gen. Asboth to reinforce Fort Donelson, either by land or water, provided the reports that the rebels were in the vicinity proved true, the following dispatch was received at headquarters:

Brig. Gen. J. M. Tuttle, Commanding, Cairo:

Col. Lowe has just received a dispatch from Col. Harding of yesterday, saying that the report that the rebels were near Fort Donelson, is entirely unfounded.

FROM WASHINGTON.

DEATH OF THE HON. JOHN W. NOELL.

Dismissals from the Army.

THE DAY FOR LENIENCY CUT SHORT.

THE MODERN SAMPSON AND HIS DELILAH.

Revenue and Finance Matters.

MR. SEWARD'S REPLY TO THE FRENCH MEDIATION DISPATCH.

The French about to Attack Puebla.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1863.

Persons holding Government one year certificates of indebtedness which are now falling due, should remember that no interest is allowed to accrue on them after maturity. On presentation here they are paid promptly with interest in gold.

The new Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Joseph H. Lewis, entered upon the discharge of his duties to-day.

It is said that a change is to be made in the Washington City post office, the 1st of April, Louis Clephane retiring, and Sol. J. Bowen one of the present Senate clerks, taking his place.

All disloyal residents of counties in front of Washington are to be sent to the enemy's lines.

The following officers are announced in the general orders as to be dismissed from the service, unless within fifteen days they report themselves to the Board, of which General Rickets is President:

ABSENT WITHOUT PROPER AUTHORITY.

Capt. Horace H. Willard, 42d Ohio.
Capt. C. H. Henry, 42d Ohio.
Capt. J. P. Dunn, 35th Indiana.
Capt. Thos. Price, 35th Indiana.
1st Lieut. J. W. Cummings, 35th Indiana.

FAILING TO REPORT AS ORDERED.

Capt. A. Clark, 8th Illinois cavalry.
Lieut. Schlosson, Adjutant 26th Wisconsin.
Ass't Surgeon J. P. Alcorn, 126th Ohio—accepting bribes for procuring discharge of soldiers.
Lieut. Jno. M. Hibbs, 1st Virginia cavalry—drunkenness and representing himself as an officer of the Provost Guard.

Andrew Wylde, whom the Senate just confirmed as a Judge of the District Supreme Court, and then re-considered, is now talked of as the probable clerk of said Court. The President could appoint him to the Judgeship, but is not thought likely to do so.

The result of the election for Congressman in the 1st New Hampshire district is not yet certain. Marcy, the Democratic candidate, now has only ten majority, and it is hoped that on further official count it may be overcome. The Republicans will probably contest it, even if Marcy should get the certificate.

The new regulations respecting the exchange of revenue stamps, are as follows: No revenue stamps will hereafter be received in exchange for revenue stamps of other kinds or denominations, excepting at a discount of one per centum on the amount so exchanged. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the act of the 3d inst., amending the excise law of July 1st, 1862, will not relieve parties from payment of losses previously assessed, or from liability to assessment in all cases where such liability existed at the time of the passage of the first named act.

Gov. Gurley leaves for Cincinnati to-morrow, and for Arizona in June. The President's Private Secretary, John Hays, was taken sick in New York and has returned to Washington instead of taking a place on Gen. Hunter's Staff. Assistant Postmaster General Randall, has gone to New York to be married. Secretary Usher has gone home to Indiana for a few days. Gov. Andy Johnson was at the Cabinet meeting to-day, by special invitation. The convalescent camp at Alexandria is reported improving rapidly in healthfulness, during the past month. To-day over 200 soldiers were sent thence to their respective regiments.

All violators of the Potomac blockade hitherto released on parole and oath of allegiance, are hereafter to be treated as prisoners of war and detained until exchanged. The Provost Marshal received to-day over thirty prisoners of war from the Upper Potomac, two of whom had been arrested at Poolesville while engaged in recruiting for the rebel army and sending them supplies. Over two hundred soldiers were honorably discharged from service on account of disability, at the medical director's office to-day.

Forty-eight refugees arrived to-day, repeating the story of despotism in the Southern army.

Geo. McKendry, Jr., Inspector of Customs at San Diego, California, in a dispatch to the Secretary of the Treasury, says that within the last month gold, silver, copper and quicksilver mines, most astonishingly rich have been discovered in that part of the country, especially about La Paz, Arizona Territory, more so than were ever discovered on the Pacific coast. Several thousand persons are already there, and in a few months the population would be large.

One Denis, a correspondent of the *Herald* in Hooker's army, has been arrested on a charge of publishing contraband information, and confined in Acquia Creek prison-ship.

Gen. Cadwallader has been assigned to the command of the second army corps.

Gen. Burnside leaves at once to assume his new command.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1863.

Advices from the city of Mexico are to the 25th of February, coming *via* Tampico, report the French at Amozoc, fifteen miles from Puebla, and that they will soon begin to attack with 30,000 men. All was ready at Puebla to repulse them. The public spirit of the Mexicans is as high as ever.

The Prussian Minister, Baron De Wagner, in the interest of the French, and having under his protection the French subjects in Mexico, has been recalled by his Government.

Three factories at the city of Mexico, Puebla and San Luis depots are turning muskets out rapidly.

The Governor of Potosi has decreed a forced loan from foreigners, but the general Government has disapproved of his conduct, and ordered the return of the money.

Minister De Wagner brought down with him to Vera Cruz about forty persons who desired to escape from the Capital. Among whom were Messrs. Baron and Forbes, Don Antonio and Canlon, the family of Colonel Talcott, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1863.

Gen. Hooker and his Medical Director report the health of the army of the Potomac as unsurpassed by that of any similar army ever known, and add that they have sufficient data [illegible] believing sickness in our army to be seventy-five per cent less than in that of the rebels.

Gen. Sigel has withdrawn his resignation at the remonstrance of both official and unofficial friends. The reasons for offering it were, of course, his chronic difficulties with Gen. Halleck.

The fact that Stahl is put in command of all the cavalry force in front of Washington, renders the selection of Schurz for the command of Sigel's old corps probable. Sigel, it is thought will be assigned an important command in the army of the Potomac.

The Government detectives arrested to-day Miss Antoinette J. Ford, who planned the capture of Stoughton and staff at Fairfax Court House. She lived opposite Stoughton's headquarters, and was in the habit of receiving Confederate officers in disguise. She had among her papers letters from prominent rebels, and a commission as honorary aid-de camp to Gen. Stuart, dated October, 1861. She enjoyed considerable intimacy with unsuspecting officers.

Secretary Chase is expected to return from New York to-night. It is believed that his visit had more to do with general consultations with financial men than with any specific object of selling bonds or negotiating loans. Indications still point to securing some loans abroad.

Gen. Fremont had a long interview with the President again to-day, and it is said the usual promise of a command speedily was renewed, with the addition that the Secretary of War was already arranging it.

The number of widow's pensions applied for thus far during the present war is 15,000. The number of invalid pensions during the same period is 9,000.

James W. Patterson, Congressman elect from the 3d district of New Hampshire, is a Professor in Dartmouth College. Yet so proslavery is that institution, that his election was bitterly opposed by all his brother professors, headed by President Lord.

The order dismissing Col. Thomas Snell of the 107th Illinois has been revoked by the President, it having been ascertained that the hostility of Gens. Gilbert and Boyle, which caused his dismissal, was owing to his anti-slavery sentiments.

Surgeon Hassan of the 2d Iowa infantry has also been reinstated.

Liquor selling in this district to civilians is to be allowed henceforth until midnight, instead of 9 o'clock p. m. The penalty of selling to soldiers being the forfeiture of their license until the end of the war.

Between fifty and seventy refugees are arriving daily from the South. They bring the most deplorable accounts of the condition of things in rebeldom. It cost one laboring man nearly $500 Confederate scrip, which is about $125 in gold, to transport himself, wife and three children, without baggage, from Richmond to Washington. There has been recently a great advance in price, greenbacks being 250 per cent. premium over Confederate money.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1863.

Gens. Schurz and Stahl were nominated yesterday as Major Generals, and were at once confirmed. Gen. Morrel was nominated for a similar promotion, but the Senate did not act upon it. Maj. Wm. A. Murfey, nominated as Pay Master in the regular army, was rejected.

A vacancy exists on the bench of the District Supreme Court. The confirmation of Andrew Wylde, of Va., for the position, having been reconsidered. His letter uttering threats against Senator Trumbull, did not suffice to save him. The charges which called forth these threats affected the personal honesty of Wylde.

The excitement in the army of the Potomac, on Wednesday, was caused by a false report of the enemy having crossed the Rappahannock at United States Ford.

Gens. Mitchel, of Kansas, and Schoolfield have been confirmed by the Senate, as also numerous chaplains and brevet promotions.

Official letters from Lapaz, Arizona, speak of the recent discoveries of very rich gold, silver, and quicksilver mines there.

Everybody was shocked and surprised at the death of Hon. John W. Noell. He was known to be seriously ill, but a fatal result had not been apprehended. His death was caused by abscess in the head of most malignant type, and producing towards the close terrible agony. Last December he was very ill in St. Louis from the same disease, while on his way here. Fears are expressed that his district cannot now send so reliable a man to take his place, and probably his death diminishes by one more vote the perilously small chances for a Republican majority in the next House.

Rumors of great successes at Vicksburg have been floating through the street all the afternoon.

Secretary Chase is expected to return from New York on Monday or Tuesday.

The working of the Internal Revenue Law begins to be most satisfactory, and with the weekly receipts of over a million and a half, the interest on the public debt is safe. The following is last week's statement:

Receipts for week ending March 14	$1,662,601.37
Increase over previous week	268,979.77
Average receipts per day	277,115.22

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The following report has been obtained at the Bureau of Internal Revenue. It would seem to be a reasonable construction of the act of March 6th, amendatory of the excise law, that promissory notes not exceeding thirty-three days, including the grace days, should bear a one cent stamp; exceeding thirty-three days and not exceeding sixty-three days, including the grace days, two cents; exceeding sixty-three days and not exceeding ninety-three days, three cents. Consequently, a note at sixty-three days, including the grace days, would possess a legal value by having a two cent stamp affixed thereto. The same rule will apply to notes bearing a longer time to run.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The reason assigned at the Treasury Department for suspending the printing of postal currency, twenty-five and fifty cent notes, is that there is already a sufficient amount of such paper in proportion to other denominations. The fact that there are counterfeits did not influence this action.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Forward Movement Ordered by Gen. Hunter.

A STIRRING PROCLAMATION.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Port Royal advices of the 10th contain an order from Gen. Hunter for a forward movement:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., March 5th 1863.

Soldiers of the Department of the South—after long and wearying delays, due to causes over which no one in this department had control, we have at length the cheering prospect of active and very important service. Soldiers of the 10th army corps! you are stimulated with every condition of honor to vie with the gallant men now in the Department of North Carolina, who have been sent by the Government to take part with you in the dangers and glory of the operations now pending.

Officers and men of the command! You are abjured to the performance of every duty. All who can distinguish themselves, no matter how humble their position, have my pledge that their services shall be favorably acknowledged, and the acknowledgement passed to their advantage.

Commanding officers of divisions, brigades and regiments, in making their reports to their higher officers, will give the name of every non-commissioned officer and soldier of their command who have attracted their observation as behaving with signal gallantry or good conduct, in order that the names of all such may be published with honor at their own homes; and all who are thus mentioned may rely that no effort shall be lacking on the part of the General commanding to secure their promotion. Should any officers neglect their men or evince the least disposition to shrink at any moment from the responsibilities of their commissions, they will be likewise reported and held amenable to the severest penalties denounced by military laws for misconduct in the presence of the enemy. Should private soldiers distinguish themselves, while officers become liable to censure, it would be treason to the country not to compel a change of places.

The attention of all officers is earnestly called to article 37, revised regulations for the army, in relation to troops on board transports—paragraphs 861 and 863 of this article being of particular importance.

By command of Maj. Gen. D. HUNTER.

The order relieving Gen. Negle from duty at Helena Island, and ordering him to report to the Adjutant General, is also promulgated. Gen. Ferry succeeds Nagle.

Gen. Hunter has also issued an order drafting all able-bodied negroes for garrison duty.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, March 18, 1863.

A debate took place in the Senate this morning, over the resolutions of thanks to Gen. Rosecrans. Senators Thomas F. Thorp, Frost, Clark and Hudd, spoke against the resolutions. Messrs. Humphrey, Cameron and West, in favor. Senator Clark said that Gen. Rosecrans had written a letter to the Ohio Assembly, and had excluded the Chicago *Times* from his lines. He had considered him a brave and capable General, and an honest and patriotic man, but that any man who could write such a letter, was a scoundrel, a villain, and a coward. He (Gen. R.) was drawing his pay as a Major General, ($7,500 per year,) and was stealing cotton, and would not desire peace till he had made his pile.

The part of the resolutions thanking Gen. Rosecrans for his generalship, was adopted by a vote of twenty-seven ayes to two nays. Senators Clark and Frost voting in the negative. That part of the resolutions embodying the letter of Gen. Rosecrans to the Ohio Assembly, was adopted by a strict party vote.

Senator West introduced a bill supplementary to the act staying processes against persons in the military service of the country. Senator West's bill provides that where the soldier has transferred his interest, as in case of mortgage, and the premises sold are subject to such mortgage, action may be carried on as in ordinary cases.

A message was sent in from Gov. Salomon, recommending the continuation of the State aid of five dollars a month to the families of such volunteers as have fallen or been disabled in battle, or died in the service, for a period of six months, or until a pension is obtained from the General Government.

The Madison House, the oldest hotel in the city, was burned last evening. It was built in 1838. The Territorial Supreme Court met in it that year.

FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

JEFFERSON CITY, March 18, 1863.

A vote to-day on the proposition to amend the constitution to provide for emancipation, indicates its defeat. It came within five of being laid on the table, and requires two-thirds to pass it.

From Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN, March 17.—An immense Union meeting was held here this evening, with unbounded enthusiasm. A union league was inaugurated, and speeches were made by S. Montgomery, Esq., of the Vicksburg *Whig*, and others.

FROM CAIRO.

DISGRACEFUL FRAUDS BY FEDERAL OFFICERS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, March 18,

Your correspondent at Memphis writes much complaint is made of the the officers lately stationed at Island No. concerning the manner in which searched, the disposition made of property, and other matters equally sible. Heretofore, officers located at point have been notoriously culpable. Since Capt. Galeford has of the naval authorities, there seems to been less difficulty. The former Capt. Flanner of the gunboat New Era, gentleman is now in Cairo, under arrest, is claimed by one man from whom was taken at Island No. 10, that only was returned, the rest having the transit. This is the second kind of misappropriation of money and property, as claimed, by corrupt and other

In the matter of the arrest of the Ruth, it was found that the Government officer was partner of a man named Brown, in running through a lot of quinine, gold and correspondence to the They were shadowed by Chicago and arrested at Columbus by Capt. Williams, Provost Marshal, on the Gen. Asboth. There were 180 boxes oranges and lemons, containing ing shipped at Cairo, where they had rail from St. Louis. All were The Ruth will probably be released. curred on Tuesday last.

The United States steamer day returned from conveying Gen. expedition to Cumberland. We are formed as to the fate of Gen. Asboth's mand. Tidings are soon expected.

FROM MURFREESBORO.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., March grand review of cavalry to-day by Gen. crans was a brilliant display.

While the review was going on, brought that the rebels had appeared siderable force on Salem Pike. A the cavalry was immediately detailed quire into the matter. Only a few rebels were found.

Small parties of the enemy seem to ing around our lines, and Van Dorn's ed again on this side of Duck River, vicinity of Chapel Hill; but there is faith in the rumor that the rebels back from Shelbyville and Tullahoma weather is clear and beautiful.

Capt. Robt. P. Finlay, Co. K, was sentenced by court martial to charged for disobedience of orders duct prejudicial to good order and discipline, but the Commanding approves of a portion of the court received, as members of the sixteen officers of his regiment modification of the sentence. It is remitted, and Capt. Finlay is duty.

FROM LANSING.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LANSING, Mich., March

Some three weeks ago, a bill was making an appropriation of $1,000 State Agricultural Society, to aid its fair. It is now on the table and an effort is to be made to with a fair prospect of success. Fair is to be held at Kalamazoo year. The citizens of that place $10,000 to aid the exhibition tion that it shall be held there, usual State appropriation of $1,000 ciety are confident of making the cess, notwithstanding adverse

The Senate on Saturday killed authorize acknowledgements to fore military officers. The bill the city of Jackson, and several Jackson county, to pledge the county of Ingham to raise row money to aid in the construction road from Jackson to Lansing, houses. This makes two lines points not far apart on the Michigan road to this place. The efforts hoped, may stimulate the other not be long before railroads tween the western part of the Capital, without going around by

HOW THE ARMY VIEW

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS,

About 800 paroled soldiers Illinois and Wisconsin regiments, Chicago, were detained at Richmond, State, yesterday, and while the gutted and destroyed the the Richmond *Jeffersonian*, Jesse D. Bright, Vallandigham kins school.

The Provost Guard arrested under General Hught's recent chasing pistols for unlawful dignation meeting is being House Square against the er.

SECESH TROUBLES ON THE PACIFIC.

A Large Rat-Hole

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.— J. W. Chapman, when leaving terday, was boarded by Government and taken in charge as a twenty secessionists were She was well armed, including green guns, with gun carriages on ships. The correspondence persons taken prisoners, a party recently negotiating Victoria for privateering prisoners have been Many more arrests are likely

SAN FRANCISCO, March Chapman, which was seized terday, arrived lately from purchased here by secessionists. cers confess that a full were to be taken aboard the coast. They hoped to Oregon while en route a portion of the Chapman's crew then use the Oregon to ifornia treasure steamers reached San Francisco.

Matters in General Army.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

A refugee from Georgia, the beginning of the year, are thousands in that section who are praying for the arms. All through the his State and Alabama, destitution of the says he knows many slaveholders gladly give up their last be relieved from the crushing potism now prevalent sure that if Northern people for one day at the sufferings in these States, there would difference of opinion war.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

California Arming

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.— den, a prominent lawyer, complicity in fitting out Chapman, at San Francisco last evening proposed $300,000 towards providing harbor and coast defenses. duced in the Legislature mill tax for the general feeling that means effective for domestic enemies are now Collector of San Francisco hire a private the Chapman, the only coast being off Washington is every prospect that issue half a million chasing six batteries arms sufficient to

FROM JACKSON,

[Special Dispatch to the

JACKSON, Tenn., March

There has been no Sullivan's district, lery last. No rebels trict of Jackson for

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1863.

Notice.

We are in want of copies of the TRIBUNE of the following dates to complete our files: [illegible] of September 11th, 1862; October [illegible], 1862; December 11th, 1862; January 1st, 1863; February 5th, 1863. Any person sending us copies of the above dates will receive our thanks and a suitable compensation.

THE CANAL CONVENTION.

The following from the noble and large-hearted Governor of Massachusetts explains itself:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
BOSTON, March 10th, 1863.

Hon. ISAAC N. ARNOLD, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: I concur earnestly and cordially in the spirit and the letter of the call for a meeting at Chicago, on the first Tuesday in June, of persons favorable for the enlargement of the canals, between the valley of the Mississippi and the Atlantic. If my engagements will possibly permit me, I shall endeavor to be present there.

I am yours very truly, &c.,
JOHN A. ANDREW.

Delegates to the Chicago Convention from Washington.

A meeting of the residents of Washington was held at Willard's Hotel on the evening of the 11th inst., and the following gentlemen were selected as delegates to the Chicago Commercial Convention:

[illegible]	Jas. M. Edwards,
[illegible]	F. P. Blair,
[illegible]	John C. Rives,
[illegible]	Robert H. Morris,
[illegible]	W. O. Stoddard,
[illegible]	J. W. Forney,
[illegible]	W. W. Seaton,
[illegible]	F. B. Stanton,
[illegible]	A. Penfold,
[illegible]	S. P. Hanscom,
[illegible]	C. Storrs,
[illegible]	J. N. Merriman,
[illegible]	Hon. R. Wallach,
[illegible]	Hon. Andrew Willey,
[illegible]	Horace White,
[illegible]	Dr. Peter Parker.

We take pleasure in again calling attention to the accompanying testimony in favor of Dr. James Hunter's practice in affections of the Respiratory Organs. Elsewhere will be found a letter from another of our townsmen, who has been cured of Bronchitis, and is now in the enjoyment of good health, although a year has passed away. As the Doctor announces his intention of closing his office here on the 28th inst., those who wish his services have not much time to lose.

A CANNON SHOT FROM DELAWARE.

Loyalty to the Federal Government the Citizen's First Duty.

The following proclamation has been issued by the Governor of Delaware:

To the People of the State of Delaware:

In a special message communicated to the General Assembly on the third day of March instant I informed that body of my purpose to issue my proclamation in relation to "An act to prevent illegal arrests in this State," and therein briefly set forth the reasons which impelled me to this conclusion.

Its provisions are at variance with the interest of the State—calculated to lessen the attachment in which her people are held, as [illegible] to the Government of the United [illegible]

[illegible] incur very serious obligations—obligations differing in some respects from those of civil allegiance, but equally binding. For example, those who rise in arms against the occupying army or against the authority established by the same, are war rebels or military traitors, and incur the penalty of death. They are not entitled to be considered as prisoners of war when captured. Their property is subject to military seizure and military confiscation. Military treason of this kind is broadly distinguished from the treason defined in constitutional and statutory laws, and made punishable by the civil courts.

Military treason is a military offense, punishable by the common law of war. Again, persons belonging to such occupied territory, and within the military lines of the occupying forces, can give no information to the enemy of the occupying power, without proper authority. To do so the party forfeits not only all claims to protection, but subjects himself or herself to be punished, either as a spy or military traitor, according to the character of the particular offense. Our treatment of such offenses and such offenders has hitherto been altogether too lenient. A more strict enforcement of the laws of war in this respect is recommended. Such offenders should be made to understand the penalties they incur, and to know that these penalties will be rigidly enforced.

Third—Those who are openly and avowedly hostile to the occupying army, but who do not bear arms against such forces. In other words, while claiming to be non-combatants, they repudiate obligations tacitly or impliedly incurred by the other inhabitants of the occupied territory. Such persons not only incur all the obligations imposed upon the other non-combatant inhabitants of the same territory, and are liable to the same punishment for offences committed, but they may be treated as prisoners of war and be subjected to the rigors of confinement or to expulsion as combatant enemies. I am of the opinion that such persons should not, as a general rule, be permitted to go at large within our lines. To force those capable of bearing arms to go within the lines of the enemy adds to his effective forces. To place them in confinement will require guards and necessarily diminish ours. You will determine at each particular case which course will be most advantageous. We have suffered very severely from that class, and it is time the laws of war should be more rigorously enforced against them. A broad line of distinction must be drawn between friends and enemies, loyal and disloyal.

The foregoing remarks have reference only to the military offences under the laws of war. They are not applicable to civil offences under the Constitution and general laws of the land. The law and usages of civilized war must be your guide in the treatment of all classes of persons in the country in which your army may operate or which it may occupy; and you will be permitted to decide for yourself where it is best to act with rigor and when best to be more lenient. You will not be trammeled with minute instructions. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

LETTERS FROM SOLDIERS.

What the Soldiers think of the Secesh Times.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
JACKSON, Tenn., March 11, 1863.

I know you will do the soldiers justice and give us a chance to refute the base and villainous slanders against the fidelity and integrity of the army, that are constantly emanating from your traitorous cotemporary the Chicago *Times*. You may rest assured that we are indignant, and justly so too, to think that our principles should be so basely maligned. We were in hopes that this pitiable tool of Jeff [illegible]

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT M'ALLISTER.

TWENTY HOURS' CANNONADE.

TESTING OF THE MONITOR FLEET.

THE SIEGE ABANDONED.

THE LOCATION OF FORT McALLISTER.

Fort McAllister is on the Ogeechee River, eighteen miles from its mouth, and about the same distance in a southerly direction from Savannah. Our cut best shows its location with reference to that city. Obviously the rebels would dread a land movement on their city from a point of debarkation on the Ogeechee above Fort McAllister, whose reduction, for that very reason, is the more desirable in Federal plans. It further protects an important railroad communication, the line of the Savannah and Gulf Railroad crossing the river just above. Our cut also gives the locality where the rebel pirate Nashville was destroyed.

[Special Correspondence Baltimore American.]

STEAMSHIP ERICSSON, OSSABAW SOUND,
MOUTH OF OGEECHEE RIVER, March 4, 1863.

THE ATTACK ON FORT M'ALLISTER.

On rounding Ossabaw Island this morning, we found the entire Monitor fleet, including the Passaic, which had come down from Warsaw Sound with the three mortar schooners, gone up to Fort McAllister, and the fight was momentarily expected to commence. The entire fleet about to engage the rebels consisted of the following vessels:

The Passaic (Monitor), Commander Percival Drayton, senior officer in command, carrying one 15-inch and one 11-inch Dahlgren.

The Patapsco (Monitor,) Commander Daniel Ammen, one 15-inch Dahlgren and one 200-pound Parrott.

The Montauk (Monitor), Commander John L. Worden, one 15-inch and one 11-inch Dahlgren, which was held as a reserve.

The Nahant (Monitor), Commander Downs, one 15 inch and one 11-inch Dahlgren.

The Peira, Capt. Turcux, and two other 13-inch mortar schooners.

During the night all had been active preparation on the various vessels of the fleet, and all were visited by Commander Drayton, and pronounced by their several commanders as fully prepared for action. At seven o'clock the whole fleet hove anchor and moved up in line of battle toward the fort, which is about three miles up the river from the point of anchorage. The approach to the fort is through a long double bend in the river, and immediately around a point, which had to be turned before the vessels came in range of its guns. When this point was turned, the fleet was within fourteen hundred yards of the enemy's works, and about two hundred yards on this side of the fort were placed obstructions in the river, which, of course, impeded their further progress.

Some time was spent in getting the mortar boats in a position where they could get the range and drop their immense projectiles. In the meantime the iron-clads were in readiness to move forward in line of battle, and all was excitement in anticipation of the momentary commencement of the fight.

The enemy having received intimation of the concentration of this powerful fleet in Ossabaw Sound, had sent large reinforcements down the river from Savannah, and the smoke of steamers in the distance, indicated the most active preparations for the coming conflict. It was evident that a strong resistance was to be made, and the officers and crews of the various vessels were in high spirits at the prospect of trying the strength of their armaments on the rebel batteries.

THE BATTLE COMMENCED.

At precisely half past eight o'clock this (Tuesday) morning, everything being in readiness, Commander Drayton signalled to the mortar schooners, which had taken position around the point, out of range of the enemy's guns, to open fire, and in a few minutes their tremendous projectiles were making a circuit through the air with a booming sound that fairly shook the earth. The direction in which their shells fell was signalled to them from the lookout of one of the gunboats, which was stationed at a good point for observation. They soon got the range, and their shells fell in and around the fort with considerable precision.

After about a dozen shells were fired from the mortar schooners the Monitor fleet slowly advanced toward the fort, the Passaic taking the lead, the Patapsco and Nahant following. While the Monitors were getting in position and preparing to anchor, the rebels opened on the Passaic with solid ten-inch shot, and the position she took being in direct line with a target at which they had been practicing, nearly every shot struck her. Captain Drayton and Chief Engineer Stimers, who accompanied the Monitor fleet at the request of Admiral Dupont, remained on deck to observe the effect of the shot, shielding themselves behind the turret. A small splinter from one [illegible]

[illegible] little opportunity of dismounting them unless the immense earth-works in front could have been dismantled.

The shells and shot of the enemy, when they struck in the water near the Monitors, would send immense bodies of water flying over their decks and turrets.

Beauregard is said to have been in the fort during the whole siege, assisting in its defense. The rebels had large supporting forces near at hand, to meet any troops that might land.

The scene was very exciting, and amid the din and noise of battle we all felt a confidence in the result, so far as the safety of our iron fleet was concerned, even if they should fail in reducing the fort. Their invulnerability to the projectiles of the enemy had been fully ascertained by the previous conflicts of Capt. Worden with the same works, and by his successful destruction of the Nashville while exposed to the guns of the fort, to which he paid no attention.

In alluding to the destruction of the Nashville by Captain Worden, in my last letter, I omitted to mention that the enemy succeeded in exploding one of his torpedoes directly under the hull of the Montauk, slightly jarring her, but doing not the slightest damage. She continued in her position, firing on the Nashville until she was blown up, and then fell back to her anchorage. On Wednesday she steamed back to Port Royal, and is ready for the next movement that may be ordered. She did not take part in the fight, because only three vessels could get in position, and it was desirable to give the others an opportunity to test their powers, and gain the experience and practice that can ony be obtained from an actual engagement.

SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES.

From twelve to one o'clock there was a temporary suspension of hostilities, on account of the fall of the tide, partly to rest and refresh the gunners, and partly to concert a new combination of movements for the reduction of the enemy's work, which, from its peculiar location, and the obstructions in the river, prevented our Monitors from fully concentrating their fire on its most vulnerable points. The mortar schooners kept up an occasional fire until two o'clock, when the Monitors again advanced and renewed the fight. A heavy cannonading was kept up occasionally until four o'clock, when the firing was again suspended, the Monitors falling back out of range.

MORTAR FIRING.

The direct firing on the fort was suspended at 4 o'clock, the Monitors falling back out of range. From 4 o'clock until 8 o'clock in the evening, hostilities were entirely suspended, when the mortar schooners again opened fire, and continued to occasionally throw their shells during the entire night. Every fifteen minutes a shell was thrown in the direction of the fort, and having got the range during the day, the firing was thought to be with considerable precision. The purpose of this firing during the night was to distract the enemy, prevent him from repairing damages, and keep him from rest and refreshment. Our men on the Monitors and gunboats, being tired out by the labors of the day, slept soundly notwithstanding the din of battle by which they were surrounded.

THE RESULTS OF THE DAY.

The cannonading during the day had been very heavy and its results rather unsatisfactory. The difficulty of obtaining position before the fort by more than one Monitor at a time, owing to the obstructions in the river, which prevented them from getting in full range before the fort, rendered the task a difficult one. If they could have removed the obstructions the work would have been an easy one of accomplishment, and they might have moved on against Savannah, if so desired. These obstructions, however, have proved a greater barrier than the guns of the enemy, which against the iron-clads have done no more damage than so many pop guns.

The night bombardment was kept up until daybreak, without any intermission, when it ceased entirely, while the iron-clads were preparing to move forward to a renewal of the direct assault on the works.

During the progress of the fight a 10-inch mortar shell, loaded with sand, fell on the deck of the Passaic. It struck on the weakest part of the deck, and, further than a disfigurement of the armor, did no damage to the vessel. This was a test that the Monitors had not before undergone, and it will be a matter of congratulation to know that they are invulnerable even to mortar projectiles.

On ordering his vessel to retire, the enemy fired their cannons, exploded their rifles, and shouted, yelled and cheered with an exultant vehemence that could be distinctly heard at a great distance. The abandonment of the attack was undoubtedly a most joyful event to the rebels, and of corresponding depression to us. The possession of the fort was of but little importance, but the failure to take it after so vigorous an attempt, was somewhat mortifying.

CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Late Senatorial Contest—The Man Elected—His Opinions and Position—The Central Pacific Railroad, &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
SACRAMENTO, California, Feb. 19, 1863.

The great Senatorial contest, which has for the past six weeks engrossed the attention of the Legislature of this State, has finally been ended by the election of the Hon. John Conness, for the term of six years from the 4th of March next, over his competitors, Messrs. Phelps and Sargent, present Congressmen, and T. W. Zark, agent for Fremont in the Mariposa mine.

The struggle was a protracted one, and marked with that intensity that is the characteristic of political contests in California, the details of which cannot be a matter of much interest to your readers. I will, therefore, omit them, and proceed to inform you what sort of a man our new Senator is, a question of vital importance in these days of Copperhead Democrats, especially when a loyal State like Illinois sends one of that species to represent her in the United States Senate.

California sends you a man for the times, in the person of Mr. Conness, one who has not only ability and patriotism, but backbone and nerve; a man who loves his country and her institutions of freedom; who will sustain the Administration with all the intensity of his nature, and stand by the side of the Bankses, Butlers, Sumners, Wades, and all the earnest supporters and defenders of our Union, and be with them in all their great measures for [illegible]

The Pronunciamento of the New York Herald against the Copperheads.

[From the New York Herald (Satanic) March 11.]

THE CRISIS AND THE ISSUE BEFORE US—OUR POLICY AND OUR DUTY.—We have arrived at the crisis of life or death to the rebellion. Its leading Southern advocates and organs have confessed that their sinking cause can only be saved from a speedy collapse by the most desperate efforts of resistance. From Richmond to Mobile, from Charleston to Vicksburg, it is admitted that the land and naval forces of the Union which now encircle the rebellious States are truly formidable at every important point, and are resolutely preparing for decisive work; but still the chiefs and trumpeters of the rebellion are insolent, defiant and hopeful. With unaffected contempt and disgust they renounce their despicable Northern sympathizers, and all their degrading propositions in the way of armistices, peace conventions and constitutional concessions. In the strongest possible expressions of scorn and hate, the rebel leaders tell these Northern peace politicians:—"We want no reconciliation with you upon any terms; we are fighting for an independent Southern Confederacy; we will not listen to the syren song of peace upon any other terms short of our subjugation."

The issue before us is thus clearly and broadly defined. We must put down this rebellion by force of arms, or it will tear the country to pieces. There is no other alternative. He, therefore, who is not with the Government in this contest is with the rebellion—an enemy of the Union and an ally of Davis, whatever disguises he may assume.

So long as any measure which we have deemed to be of dangerous tendencies or doubtful utility has been undecided by Congress we have freely and earnestly opposed it; but when any such measure has become a law of the land we recognize no other alternative than that of submission to the law. There can be no departure from this course without passing into the breakers and quicksands which lead to shipwreck. Hence it is that we feel called upon by every consideration of law, order and the public safety to denounce these Northern Copperhead peacemongers of the day as public enemies. When such reckless, bigoted and narrow-sighted and brawling demagogues as Vallandigham and Pendleton of Ohio, Ben Wood, Booby Brooks and their confederates begin to preach the doctrine of resistance to President Lincoln, and the doctrine of submission to Jeff. Davis, it is at least due to the community that the tendencies of their absurd and dangerous instructions should be exposed. They counsel resistance to the laws. Let us suppose that here and there these Copperhead apostles of mob law succeed in securing a body of adherents resolved upon resistance to the conscription. The Government undertakes to enforce the law; a bloody collision ensues; the contagion of resistance spreads throughout the ranks of the party infected, and civil war, with all its fearful consequences, is inaugurated at our own doors. Under such a state of things what citizen's property, home or life would be secure? What family would be safe from night to night against the intrusion of a gang of hungry ruffians and a wholesale spoliation? And with the loyal States in this horrible condition, how would it be possible to prevent the breaking up of our armies in the field, the occupation of the national capital by Jeff. Davis, and the absolute destruction of the Government of the United States?

A reign of terror would inevitably follow throughout the length and breadth of the land, and peace at last would most probably be the result of foreign armed intervention and a division of the broken fragments of the Union between England and France. Such are the tendencies of the treasonable doctrines of resistance to the laws preached by such silly malignants as Vallandigham and Company. In a milder view, such preachings are the absurd ravings of miserable mountebanks and political charlatans. They want an armistice; they want a national peace convention; they want a change of the constitution to suit the dainty stomachs of Davis and his confederates; they even want, as a last resort, a capitulation to Davis, Union or no Union, for the sake of peace. But to all these base expedients of base and stupid peace impostors the responsible and ruling chiefs of the rebellion have no other answer than that of scorn and disgust. The simple truth is that "men cry peace, peace but there is no peace," and there can be no peace short of subjugation of this rebellion.

This is the exact issue—the suppression of this rebellion by force of arms, or endless confusion and ruin from civil war in the North, universal chaos and mob law. We call upon the President to execute the laws; we call upon him to enforce the Conscription act in order to strengthen our armies in the field without loss of time. We call upon the people of the loyal States to stand by the side of the Government, to support it, and to frown down all attempts in every quarter to create riots, insurrections and bands of lawless cut-throats and robbers. The Jacobin teachings of Vallandigham and Company, as we are advised, will not be much longer tolerated by the Administration. When refugee Unionists in the South are hunted down by bloodhounds, President Lincoln, no doubt, is inclined to believe that itinerant Northern copperheads, in pushing their opposition to the Government to blatant treason, have passed the limits of the law's forbearance.

CITY RAILWAY OFFICE,
CHICAGO, March 17th, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I am most happy to state, for the encouragement of those who may be suffering from any affection of the throat or lungs, that I have derived the greatest benefit from Dr. James Hunter's treatment, having consulted him when he was here about a year ago. I was at that time suffering from a severe form of bronchitis—had profuse expectoration, cough, great shortness of breath, loss of appetite, steadily losing flesh, and general prostration. I placed myself under Dr. Hunter's care, and continued to correspond with the New York office of Drs. R. & J. Hunter for two months altogether. In that time I regained my usual health, which has continued good ever since; and I weigh more to-day than I ever before did in my life. Feeling convinced that had it not been for Dr. Hunter's treatment of my case, I should have continued to sink beyond the reach of medicine to restore me, I add my testimony to that of many others who have experienced the success of Dr. Hunter's practice in diseases of the throat and lungs.

A. R. KNOWLES.

"The Evergreens."

[From the Mendota Bulletin, Feb. 28th.]

It may seem superfluous for us to say anything in commendation of this old established well known nursery.

Still, as long as the tree peddlers from Eastern nurseries are abroad in the land, greatly to the damage of tree planters here, selling at exorbitant prices articles not adapted to this locality, we feel impelled to say a word in behalf of home nurseries.

Men of long experience in our peculiar soil and climate, are of course more competent to make a judicious selection for planting here than others.

Though long voyages may improve wines, we never heard of trees being thereby benefitted.

Nurserymen use most of their receipts in paying for labor, thus adding to the home consumption of agricultural products, one of the great necessities of the West.

Men located here, require years to make a reputation, they feel anxious to sustain; whilst the itinerant fraternity require but one to establish theirs, and annually select a new field of labor where they hope "their works will not follow them."

The splendid Evergreens from this nursery, [illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 17, 1863.

The morning opened pleasantly, but about noon a tremendous rain-storm commenced, and hence transactions, especially during the latter part of the day, have been hindered. Money is rather closer than it has been, but few as yet have any cause to complain of a curtailment of discounts.

New York Exchange is still firm at ¼ buying and ½ premium as the selling rate. These are the rates at all the banks as far as we could learn save one, whose prices, as heretofore, are par buying and ¼ premium to customers strictly. The rate is below the market.

Private dispatches gave the opening figure for gold in New York 155¼, when it declined to 155, closing weak at that figure. The brokers here bought at a wide range all the way from 152 to 155, about 154 being the usual figure. Most buyers do not like on a falling market to keep too close to Wall street figures.

The price of Silver was 140@145, the upper for large coins.

Indiana currency is bought at 7½@8 per cent. premium. Kentucky, 5@8. Ohio ½@1 per cent. premium.

Financial matters are moving along quite smoothly. An excitement in gold is looked for by the wise ones, but as to whether it will go up or down opinions differ. Causes which no one can foresee may turn the scale one way or the other.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 17, 1863.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—During the past week gold has been unsettled, and quotations at the close show a decline of 4 per cent on the week. This, with the prospect of an early opening of navigation, has rendered the general markets for produce dull, and prices have materially declined.

The first fleet of boats by the Illinois and Michigan Canal, arrived yesterday morning.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING March 17, 1863.

PROVISIONS—The market is now unusually bare of round lots of city packed product, and it is necessarily quiet. The pork packing is now about closed for the season. In this city alone the packing will be upwards of 2,925,000. As soon as the returns are all in we will publish them.

MESS BEEF—There is no demand for Mess Beef, and the market is nominal at $10.00 for Mess, and $11.00 for Extra Mess. Beef Hams are in fair request and firm at $13.50.

MESS PORK—The demand is moderate and the market quiet but firm at $14.00 for city packed, at which price about 3,000 brls were sold during the week. Country Mess Pork is quiet at $13.25@13.75.

PRIME MESS PORK.—The demand is more active and the market is firm at $12.00, with but light offerings. Holders of good city brands are asking $12.50.

BULK MEATS.—There is a fair shipping demand for good lots of city-cured meats at $4.90 for shoulders, and 5¾@5⅞c for hams loose. During the week some city shoulders were sold at 4c loose. Country hams nominal at 5¼@5½c loose, and shoulders at 3¾@3⅞ loose. Bulk sides are entirely nominal.

ENGLISH MEATS—The offerings are light and the market firm at 7¼@7½c for Short Boneless, 6¼@6½c for Short Rib, and 5¾@5⅞c for Cumberlands.

PICKLED MEATS—Hams in brls and tcs are in fair request at 6¼c, but holders of good brands are asking 7@7¼c.

LARD—The market almost for the first time during the season, is remarkably quiet, and we note a decline on the week of ¼c—closing with buyers of prime at 10¼c and sellers at 10½c.

GREASE—In good demand at 8¼@8½c for White, and 7¼@8c for Yellow.

TO-DAY the sales of Provisions were: 500 brls country packed Mess Pork on p. t.; 12,500 pcs city bulk Shoulders, loose, at $3.90; 150 bxs Short Boneless Middles at 7¼c; 60 bxs Short Rib Middles at 6¼c; 60 bxs Cumberland Middles at 5¾c; 100 brls Prime Mess Pork at $12.00; 148 tcs city [illegible]

Amusements.

SANITARY

GIFT CONCERT,

—FOR THE—

Benefit of the Soldiers of the Union.

ENTERTAINMENTS

—BY THE—

LIGHT GUARD BAND,

Both Vocal and Instrumental,

AT

METROPOLITAN HALL

Saturday Evening, March 28th.

6,000 GIFTS

—AND—

6,000 TICKETS.

625 Splendid Prizes

EVERY TICKET COMMANDS A GIFT.

ONE DOLLAR PER TICKET.

Net Profits to be devoted to our Sick and Suffering Troops.

DOING GOOD AND GETTING GOOD AT THE SAME TIME.

For the benefit and relief of our sick and wounded soldiers of the army before Vicksburg, who are suffering and dying of disease, contracted in the poisonous atmosphere of the swampy camps. The sufferings of our brethren, who have offered their lives as a ransom for our country, can be relieved in a measure, if not wholly, by administering the necessaries and comforts of life—abundance of which we have in our midst.

The many valuable gifts offered, together with the consolation of relieving our noble and brave [illegible]

A USEFUL INSTI[illegible]

Shepherd's General Purcha[illegible]

Through which non-residents may [illegible] cle or description of Goods in Chic[illegible] time and expense of a journey to the ci[illegible] reflection will satisfy any one that it is [illegible] goods of a professional Purchasing Age[illegible] merchants; for the Agent has the range [illegible] market, and his interest is directly with the [illegible] chaser. I CHARGE NO COMMISSION [illegible] deduction made the trade, paying me for [illegible] By sending currency, drafts or city accep[illegible] will send you any kind of goods at the regu[illegible] ket prices. Give particular descriptions and by [illegible] way to send goods. I refer, by permission, to Hon. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, JOHN C. HAINES, Esq. Hon. MARK SKINNER, J. L. SCRIPPS, Esq. Send orders to C. L. SHEPHERD, General Purchasing Agent, Post Office Box 4777, Chicago.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!
MOTHERS!!!

Don't fail to procure

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC,

And overcome Convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from Teething or from any other cause.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.
Principal Office 48 Dey street, New York.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Duff's College!

Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Penn.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by Legislative Charter,

Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a

PRACTICAL MERCHANT.

Over Six Thousand Students

Have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system of

Mercantile Book-Keeping.

Awarded four Silver Medals and sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York. Also, DUFF'S

Steamboat Book-Keeping.

"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of

Railroad Book-Keeping.

After the forms of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Also DUFF'S new system of

Private Bank Book-Keeping,

The only one in use in the city. The above systems of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author and, it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.

12 First Premiums

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1863.

ANOTHER BLAST AGAINST COPPERHEADS.

Stirring Speech of Colonel Black, of the 37th Illinois, Before the Board of Trade.

Great Enthusiasm on Change.

The Board of Trade, during its session yesterday, was the occasion of unusual enthusiasm, occasioned by a stirring speech from Colonel Black, of the 37th Illinois regiment, now in the Army of the Frontier. Colonel Black has been in the service ever since the outbreak of the war. He was with General Wallace in the Western Virginia campaign, in the capacity of Sergeant Major of the 36th Indiana, and gained promotion by his gallantry. Upon the return of that regiment, at the expiration of their term, he came to Danville, Illinois, his home. When the 37th commenced organizing he re-enlisted, and received the position of Major. After the battle of Pea Ridge, and upon the promotion of Colonel White to a Brigadier Generalship, Lieut. Colonel Barnes was made Colonel, and Major Black Lieut. Colonel. After the battle of Prairie Grove, in which he was severely wounded, Col. Barnes was dismissed the service, and Lieut. Colonel Black was promoted to that position, which he now holds.

The Gallant Colonel, who has so nobly earned promotion, made a most stirring and eloquent speech which was most enthusiastically received by the Board, and caused the abrupt exit of several Copperheads. We give below a condensed report:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF TRADE: I am happy to-day to stand before you and extend to this most patriotic and powerful association a soldier's greeting. On the 17th of September, 1861, the 37th Illinois—the proud old regiment that I have had the honor to fight with in two great battles and many minor skirmishes—took up their line of march for the theater of war. They paused for an hour in front of your hall and received from the hands of your representative two flags, the National flag, and a blue ensign, on which was painted the portrait of Gen. Fremont. This one became, by some strange fortune, a symbol of the career of our chieftain. With the wild enthusiasm of young soldiers, we believed that where the flag of the Republic was carried, victory would crown our efforts, or no defender be left to herald his defeat or shame. But Fremont was re-called. I remember well our meeting. We were pressing on with fiery haste in obedience to his order, "Join me by forced marches; the enemy is in front and a battle imminent." And we answered by casting off every incumbrance, and marching thirty miles a day. Suddenly a long line of dust, rising in the distance and advancing from the South, announced the approach of a body of troops. Outsiders appeared and told us "Fremont is superceded!" It struck a chill of sorrow to our hearts. But we determined to do honor to the fallen chief. Line of battle was formed, arms were presented, drums beat a salute, and flags were dipped, when, just as the Colonel answered the salute, some angry or prophetic wind caught the flag bearing his portrait, and rived it from top to bottom. We wrapped it up and laid it away. Somebody wrapped Fremont up and laid him away, and thus the godfather and the flag disappeared together. The remaining colors, the Stars and Stripes, we have carried in many a wild march and furious affray. And I believe the oath taken by the regiment, when we received it, to give it back untarnished, has never been violated. From the front of the foe it has never retreated. The bloody baptism of battle has stained it, but its stars have ever shone upon a victor field. And I hope, when the war is closed to see it hung upon these walls, a proud memorial of your first offering of men and means to the Government. Stained by wind and rain and the dust of the conflict, torn by shot and shell, riddled by balls, yet blazing with the meteor light of war, we will give it back to you, proud if it find a place among your trophies or call the attention of our successors to our name, and hoping that some member of the Board of Trade may point with pride to its ragged folds and say, "The flag of the 37th Illinois, the first regiment raised under the auspices of the Board of Trade."

And yet, after our battles, a painful rumor came to us, who in the far Southwest stood battling the serried ranks of treason in the holy name of liberty and love for mankind, that those we had left behind were growing weary of the struggle; that they were calling for peace to heal the gaping wounds and smooth the furrows of war. Not peace on the proud condition of "no compromise with traitors," but abject, groveling peace to bury our dead out of sight, and tamely add the name of the Republic to the long list of sepulchered nations.

This rumor has become bolder and bolder, till at last it cries to us from all parts of the country, from treasonable demagogues and treasonable papers. In the army such things reach a certain pitch, and then must be stopped, or all is lost. There can be no discussion of such questions. The exciting causes must be removed, and so wise Generals placed their strong hands upon the foundations of discord and rooted them up. Among others, your lovely *Times* was bundled, neck and heels, out of the army lines. It was well. Why did not your men of the Board of Trade complete the good work, and bundle the traitor sheet, neck and heels, to the bottom of the lake? Unused to such pollution the waters might have spewed the filthy carrion Jonah-like upon dry land and given a second Wentworth police newer and dirtier work upon "the Sands." Nature works to her rules, and might have saved the drowning for the hangman's hands.

But why do I, a soldier, drawing a sword in favor of law, advise you to break it. I recognize treason in this city as soon as in an opposing foe, which meets me like a man, and treason of a meaner cast—the treason of the coward and the knave—and when a coward and a knave takes up the shield of a law whose spirit he constantly derides and tramples down, *forget all subtleties, snatch the defense from the pollution of his touch and pin the villain to the earth.*

Who thinks less of John Hancock of Boston because he threw off his citizen's garb, assumed the dress of the savage, and cast the taxed teas into the sea? And who would think less of John Hancock of Chicago if he should forget his gentler obligations, do his duty to the country, and, as savage or citizen, cast your shame and polution from among you? Not one man of the army but will sanction you in your course, and, if necessary, prop the pillars of the Government and the acts of its loyal men with the bayonet.

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I thank you, brethren, for your audience. I will bear words of good cheer back to my men when I rejoin them in the field—words to strengthen their strong arms and rouse their gallant spirits. The great heart of the North still beats responsive to the call of the Union, and traitors, unclean birds, can have no rest in the temple of our liberties. And we will promise that, while freedom lives in a single soul, our right arms shall bear swords in its defense; nor sheath them till returning peace smiles on a united land, or till on its ruins the last faithful sentinel sinks in glorious death.

THE CANAL ENLARGEMENT CONVENTION.

Action of the Board of Trade.

During the regular session of the Board of Trade yesterday, a meeting was held to give expression to the sentiments of the members on the call emanating from Congressmen at the last session, asking the co-operation of Boards of Trade relative to the Convention of those interested in the canal enlargement, to be held here in June. After discussion, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, Enlarged and more economical channels of communication from the Mississippi to the sea-board are of vital importance to the trade and commerce of the Northwest, and,

WHEREAS, A call emanating from nearly one hundred of the members of the late Congress of the United States, has been made for a convention to be held in this city on the fourth Tuesday of June next, of delegates to be appointed of all those interested in the enlargement of the canals between the Valley of the Mississippi and the Atlantic, specially inviting the co-operation and aid of the Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, agricultural societies and business associations of the country, therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby tender a cordial invitation, and promise a cordial welcome to all delegates who may be appointed to attend such convention, and would specially tender such invitation and promise of cordial welcome to the Hon. F. A. Conklin, Representative in the late Congress from New York, and to Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Representative from Pennsylvania, to be present at the proposed Convention, with the earnest hope that they may then gain such information respecting the geography, productions and resources of the Northwest as will qualify them hereafter more intelligently to represent the true interests of their constituents.

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of fifteen members of this Board, to co-operate with such committees as may be appointed by the Mercantile Association, and by the citizens of Chicago, to constitute a reception committee, to the end that all due courtesies may be extended to the delegates who may attend said Convention, and that the Committee have power to fill vacancies.

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of five members of this Board, to prepare tables and statistics of the trade and commerce of the Northwest, for the use of the proposed Convention, and that said committee have power to fill vacancies or add to their number.

The committees called for in the resolutions will be announced this noon.

Death of a Veteran.

DIED—At Allen's Grove, Wis., on the 5th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, G. Blair, Esq., Mr. Jonathan Wallingford, aged 92 years and 6 months. The deceased was born in Keene, N. H., voted for General Washington for the Presidency, for the present Chief Magistrate, and also at every Presidential election but one since the formation of our Government. Up to the time of his death he took a deep interest in the success of the Union cause. For many years he has been prepared for the final change, and welcomed the approach of death with a pleasant smile. Mr. W. was the father of Mr. A. Wallingford, of this city.

Insurrection in Poland.

It has turned out as we ventured to predict a while ago, that the insurrection in Poland is of far greater importance than the Russian journals were willing to admit. Not one district alone, but the whole Kingdom is in arms, and upon several occasions the redoubtable Russian troops have been beaten in fair combat with the insurgents.

The Russians, it is true, occupy a number of unimportant towns and fortresses, and have had also their successes to boast of, as well as their defeats to be sorry for. At the date of our last advices, they held in Poland, Modlin, Warsaw, Lamosck, and Lublin; and they seem to be content for the present to rest upon these honors. At all events they are very cautious how they follow the insurgents into the country, and have rarely pursued them when the fortunes of war had decided in their favor.

The roads, which are always bad at the best, are certainly against them, and scarcely practicable for military movements. But there are other and weighty reasons which, no doubt, influence the command of the Russian army. The whole country is flat, and well wooded, and admirably adapted, therefore, for irregular warfare, such as the insurgents know so well how to use to advantage. Whenever the Russians, therefore, have ventured to follow them they have always been sadly mauled and harrassed by the rebel sharp shooters and cavalry.

It is not at all certain that Russia, with all her military resources, will be able to put the insurrection down without the aid of foreign powers. Prussia has already got her foot into the net, and the other European powers do not appear to be satisfied with her for the trespass. She maintains her position, however, and it is currently reported that M. Von Bismark, offered, sometime before the action of Prussia was made public, to renew the so-called *Holy Alliance*, to help Russia in her brutal crusade against the Poles.

This is a bad move, and altogether in the wrong direction. Even the London *Times* which is notoriously the advocate of despotic authority, and the enemy of human freedom—cries out in favor of Poland, and against Russia in this contest; and every friend of liberty would rejoice to see Poland a Kingdom once more.

There is something more than a probability that this political vision will, in the end, be realized. It is no mob riot which disturbs at this time the peace of Poland, and the sleep of Russia. It is stated upon the best authority that the Rusian Catholic priests, who have always been cruelly oppressed by the Russians, are the head and front of the whole movement, and we know that the best families and some of the highest nobles are enlisted in its service.

Out of four millions of inhabitants, nine-tenths are either Roman Catholics or members of the Greek Church; and this fact will account for the general uprising of the people if the priests are really their leaders. That there was cause enough for the rebellion, the history of its inauguration sufficiently proves. It is admitted by the *Vienna Journal Correspondence*—a semi-official paper—that the conscription was a "political necessity"—and that the object of the Russian Government in enforcing it, was "to send off to regiments lying in the Caucasus and Siberia, all educated Poles capable of bearing arms, between the ages of seventeen and thirty!" The fear was that these persons should prove insurrectionists, and if the levy demanded by the conscription had been supplied, the popular cause would have been weakened if not utterly destroyed by detaching from it the most intelligent of its guardians.

On ordinary occasions Poland has to furnish fifteen thousand recruits yearly to the Russian army. And to give some idea of the injustice of the new Conscript Law it will only be necessary to state that a levy of two thousand was made upon Warsaw, with a population of one hundred and sixty thousand!—that the weight of the oppression fell upon the cities, and that very few recruits were ordered or obtained from the country, and that no noble or landed proprietor was conscripted. The last news is that the Russians had dislodged the insurgents from Wengrow—a town of three thousand people, in the department of Lublin. There is no truth in the report that they lost 150 men on this occasion. The Russians made a few prisoners, four of whom the Commander shot on the 4th of January! In the town of Biala the Polish Eagle flies in place of the Black Eagle of Russia. M. Lagiewiz, a talented and energetic man, formerly an officer of artillery, is at the head of 5,000 Poles at Wonchozk; and Kurawske has a large force at Ojcaw.

The insurgents around Warsaw are well armed and mounted, and in good spirits. Some of the Russian officers, it is said, are not trusted at St. Petersburg, although the army is, to all appearances, loyal.

Conscription.

The military laws of nations are a pretty accurate barometer of the civilization which obtains amongst them. Where the necessary despotism, upon which all such laws are founded, is tempered by humanity, and a reasonable consideration for the welfare of the soldier, we may predicate a general high tone in the civility of the State; and where these laws are absolute, and unmitigated in their severity, we may be equally sure that society is very low down in the gamut both of intelligence and morality.

The great Governments of Europe—great, that is to say, in the numbers which they rule, and in the vast physical extent of their dominions—have gradually, during the slow process of centuries, purged their military laws of many cruel and barbarous features, not only with respect to enlistments and conscription, but to punishments also, which in olden times often amounted to the extreme penalty of death for very trifling offences.

A comparison of the various conscript laws of Europe with our own will show how much ours exceed theirs in forethought for our people, and how much we have to be thankful for.

The *Code de la Conscription* of France forms a part of the French system of jurisprudence, and furnishes the most complete body of regulations for working that tremendous system of oppression.

It was first published in the form of a general law, by the Council of Ancients, in 1798. It subsequently underwent some slight modifications, without changing its character, however, in any important particular.

By the law of the Directory, attributed to Carnot, all Frenchmen are pronounced soldiers, and whenever the country is supposed to be in danger, they are all liable to be summoned to its defense. But in ordinary commotions, the army is supplied by conscription. The legislative body, at the suggestion of the Executive Government, determines the requisite number of conscripts. The contingent of each Department is regulated by the law, in proportion to the population; and it is subdivided, by the same rule, amongst the districts, cantons and municipalities. All Frenchmen between the full age of twenty and twenty-five are liable to the conscription.

At the drawing, by lot, of those who are to form the quota of the district, those who draw the numbers below the amount of the quota, are taken for active service. Absentees not presenting themselves within a month after the drawing, are declared and pursued as deserters.

Besides the contingent for active service, the law requires an equal number to form the conscription of the reserve, who are to march only in cases of emergency; which emergency, however, during war, has almost always been found to exist. These are well organized and carefully disciplined.

A third class is also balloted for, equal to one-fourth of the whole contingent, who are called the supplemental conscripts, being destined to fill up the vacancies that may occur before junction at headquarters. Parents are held responsible for the absence of their children, until they can produce official statement of their death. A health officer, convicted of furnishing a false certificate of infirmity, is subject to five years imprisonment in irons. Conscripts, away from duty twenty-four hours, are treated as deserters. The penalty for desertion is public or hard labor, the punishment of the ball or death. The ball punishment is very severe, the ball being made of iron—eight pounds in weight—and fastened to the leg. The deserter first hears his sentence read, on his knees, and is condemned to ten hours hard labor daily, and in the interval of rest is chained in solitary confinement. The duration of punishment is ten years! aggravated by every mark of ignominy in dress and appearance; and in cases of contumacy, it is prolonged beyond ten years, with an additional ball fastened to the leg.

No substitute was admitted by the Directory, and it is still studiously discouraged by the Government, although the law is somewhat relaxed now, in special cases; the conditions, however, attached to the exception are so oppressive that few care to claim it.

The legal duration of service is seven years—but the dread of the hardships, and indeterminate duration of military service, enhances enormously the price of substitutes.

Promotion in the French army never takes place by purchase, and not often by special order. Seniority at present determines more than one half the appointments.

That the military system of Prussia, however, is admirably adapted to the exigencies of war and the maintenance of the government, there can be but little room for question. When a given number of troops is wanted, the order is given to the proper officers throughout the kingdom, and if more are raised than the necessity demands, they are passed over to the next year's account, or to the next requirement. Every soldier, as we said, with the exception alluded to, is compelled to serve three years whether in peace or war. At the expiration of this time he is allowed to go home, and resume his civil avocations, but is still a soldier; and for five years after his three years service has expired, he is at any time liable to be called into active service. Once a soldier, always a soldier, is the law of Prussia. For even after this five year's term is over, each man is compelled to enter the *Landwehr* (militia), and there he remains until he is forty years of age—the whole *Landwehr* being called out every two or three years for discipline and review. After the age of forty, he is still liable, in case of invasion, to serve in the *Landsturm*, a sort of reserve militia. A volunteer, born in Prussia, who enters the service voluntarily *before* he is twenty years old is required to serve but two years. With these exceptions, the Prussian law is absolute, and no conscript can provide a substitute. The conscription code of Prussia had its origin in what is called the *War of Freedom* against Napoleon, which took place between the years 1813 and 1815.

The soldiers who only serve one year, after they have passed their examination, become officers in the *Landwehr*; and those who enlist as volunteers before the age of twenty, are allowed the privilege of choosing their arm of service, whether cavalry or infantry, provided they are physically strong enough to perform its duties.

The military laws of Russia and Austria are based upon a cruel despotism, and are pretty much alike in their provisions and requisitions. In the former country, every able-bodied man is required to serve in the army for twenty-five years. Substitutes are permitted, but it is so expensive to obtain them that very few avail themselves of the privilege. Conscription is rigidly enforced, and when the Emperor has decided as to the number of men he requires, the draft is made upon the estates of the nobles, according to the number of serfs employed upon them, and this number, as well as the age of each person, is founded upon the records of the church registers.

The Emperors both of Russia and Austria being absolute in their authority, can change their conscript laws to suit their convenience or glut their malice and revenge. The late attempt to enforce these laws by Russia upon the inhabitants of Poland is a proof of this, and shows, in its results, how obnoxious the laws were to the entire people, and how deeply rooted and implacable was their hatred of their oppressors. The will of the Emperor decided in this case, not that the draft should be equally enforced throughout the conquered country, but that it should fall upon those classes who by their rank, position and intelligence, were the natural leaders of the people; the object being to clear Poland of all persons who might be presumed favorable to insurrection and a new war for freedom and nationality.

The military affairs of Austria are conducted by a separate Department, the rulers of which are responsible to the Emperor alone, and his will, like that of his brother of Russia, is the final law.

In England the army proper is maintained by volunteer enlistments, although the conscription—or ballot—is established by law for the militia, should volunteers be wanting. The Militia and Yeomanry (Cavalry) regiments, and Rifle Clubs, constitute an immense army of reserve, apart from the standing army of the country. In times of war—except in the navy service—England has mostly employed foreign mercenaries to fill her armies, rather than resort to the draft.

The Republic of Switzerland is based upon the military service of every one of its citizens, without any exception save for disloyalty, or crime. Lieutenant Colonel Rutishauser of the 58th Illinois volunteers, who has served twenty years in the Swiss army, and has commanded a regiment in the present war against the rebels—says, in a communication received from him, that the spirit of liberty is cultivated in the schools of Switzerland, and that boys from twelve to eighteen years of age, are drilled in military exercises and tactics. At stated periods, these young men of the schools are mustered into companies and regiments, often of many thousands of men, and, led by a General, perform all the evolutions of a regular army.

Beside this governmental defense of the land, there is another force of immense value to the State, although it is strictly private, and under no military control. This is called the Society of SharpShooters. These societies exist in every locality, and are sustained, to some extent, by prizes given by the government to the most proficient marksman.

A great stimulus to the enterprise of arms is to be found in the yearly *Festivals*, where thousands of dollars in money, and equipments are distributed to the most efficient soldiers. At these generous holidays, all persons, no matter of what rank or politics, are present, and lose all their differences in their enthusiasm for Fatherland.

The system, says our authority, of leading and commanding the Swiss army is entirely different from that of America. No man can be an officer until he has served as a soldier, and is thoroughly instructed in military knowledge. No Lieutenant can become the commander of a company without passing a strict examination as to his competency; nor can he become a Field officer until he has served in the lower grades, and passed his examination.

Copperheads Stealing Arms.

MONMOUTH, Warren Co., Ill., March 5, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

One or two cavalry companies were organized in this county, some years since, and furnished with swords and pistols by the State. The companies gradually died out, and the arms were left in the possession of the men. At the commencement of the rebellion, they were collected by the Sheriff, under orders from headquarters. The swords were forwarded to Springfield, and the pistols, being of the old flint lock pattern, were, to the number of perhaps 150, boxed up and deposited in the office of the Sheriff, then a Republican, who turned them over to his successor in office, who, unfortunately, is a full-blooded, flat-headed Copperhead, and "great on escapes."

On the night of the 4th, the Sheriff's office was left open, or ready to be opened, and the pistols were stolen for the use of his brother Copperheads, who, with himself and Henry Clay Dean, are bitterly opposed to a draft. People would be disposed to blame the Sheriff, but have come to the conclusion that it is constitutional with him, and that he can't help it. Prisoners arrested, prisoners in the jail, pistols and arms in his custody, all and everything appear to slip through his hands in an unaccountable slippery manner. We suppose it is all right and Democratic, but not having had a Democratic Sheriff before for a long time, we have not got used to it yet; and it appears strange, and is causing some remarks, complimentary and otherwise, in reference to this new kind of joking and running "rigs" on the State property, and the Sheriff's official duty. LONG-BOW.

Gen. McClernand to John Van Buren.

The following correspondence appears in the New York papers:

NEW YORK, March 9, 1863.

I have just received the enclosed letter from Gen. McClernand, who is in command of our troops before Vicksburg. Although it is not intended for publication, the action of Illinois Democrats excites so much attention that I think the views of Gen. McClernand ought to be made public. He commanded the Illinois troops at Fort Donelson, has served several terms in Congress, and has the reputation of being one of the best soldiers in the army.

Respectfully yours, J. VAN BUREN.

GENERAL M'CLERNAND'S LETTER.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, Feb. 22, 1863.

Hon. John Van Buren:

An extract from your late speech has just come under my notice. It has the clear old Democratic ring, and contrasts so strikingly with the spurious emanations of latter-day Democratic imposters, that I cannot forbear to hail it. It reminds me of the better days of the Democratic party, when, under the inspirations of Jackson and your father, its watchword was: "The Union, it must be preserved." Responsively to that sentiment, I upheld the arms of both those Magistrates to the extent of my ability, and at the sacrifice of home and its endearments, and am now bearing arms, amid disease and death, against an armed enemy, who would desecrate it.

Northern peacemongers, who would dishonor that sentiment by proclaiming an armistice in the face of a rebellious and defiant enemy, but add pusillanimity to treachery, and truly, as you energetically say, "will be carried away," if not by "the torrent" of public opinion, eventually by force of arms. Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

☞ A gentleman who conversed recently with Hon. John Minor Botts, says that though taking no part in favor of the Federal Government, he is nevertheless a staunch friend of the Union, and lives in hopes of a speedy restoration of its authority all over the land.

The Creed of Wall Street.

The N. Y. *Independent* says that when a rich man in that city retires from active mercantile life, and when his friends suppose that having made his fortune he is going to spend the residue of his days in quiet, ease and usefulness they are greatly surprised to find that he very shortly turns up in Wall street as a shark, where he is called a "capitalist." He now gives his thoughts and his time exclusively to money matters. To make money is just as much his vocation, there, as during any of the previous twenty years, when he sold tape, jewsharps, or ginger. He has only "changed his base of operations"—that's all. Now a man, to succeed in Wall street, must have a "single eye" to one object.

At such a time as the present, Wall street is very much blamed for not doing this thing and that thing to help the Government. It is expected, by all outsiders, that Uncle Sam has only to say "Open Sesame," when every money vault will immediately vomit forth, at his feet, all its golden treasures.

Now it is our business to post our readers on all financial matters, to state the precise position of these money changers from their own stand-point, and therefore we have decided to publish their creed. The devotees of Mammon have creeds as well as other folks; and when this fact is not only known, but generally realized, there will be less complaining. We believe that its publication will have a tendency to convince people that Wall street patriots will no anything—will loan or give away millions—to save the country—*provided* they can make money by it. Our sources of information are correct, and the following may be relied on as a "true copy of the original."

WALL STREET CREED.

We believe in money-making as the chief end of man.

We believe in patriotism *per se*, for that sort don't cost a dollar.

We believe that all political questions should be settled at the stock board.

We believe that Congress, in order to save the Union, should always consult financiers.

We believe in liberty to secure a fortune as we please, without being "stamped" or "taxed" by anybody.

We believe in the self-evident proposition that there is cheating in all trades except ours.

We believe in buying cheap and selling dear as the only true principle of doing business.

We believe in Major Generals who never fight, for then the soldiers—poor fellows!—are never hurt.

We believe, solemnly, that a man has character in proportion to the length of his purse.

We believe that this wicked rebellion will be put down when no more money can be made out of it—and not one minute before.

We believe that, in such times as these, no man should part with a dollar, but lay it aside for a rainy day.

We believe, with all true bears and patriots, in hammering away at Government sixes and seven-thirties with the same freedom as we do at old Erie, Harlem, or Pacific mail—always provided we can make money—not otherwise.

We believe that the recent and uncalled for opposition to our gold speculations is a blow aimed directly at our liberties, which no true lover of justice and freedom should submit to, for one instant.

We believe that in such a trying hour as the present, any man who has money should be a little cool to Uncle Sam, and lean a trifle toward Jeff. Davis, for we don't know yet, exactly, what will happen.

We believe that it is nobody's business what we do, provided we maintain our good and regular standing at the Stock Board.

We believe in abstract principles and in sundry duties to our fellow men—which they, who have plenty of time, should attend to.

We believe that Wall street brokers, financiers, and capitalists are created free and equal, and have certain inalienable financial rights which outsiders have no business to meddle with.

We believe, with old Dr. Sam Johnson that every man has his price, and that if he cannot get it he is a patriot.

We believe that all men in our vocation should persevere unto the end, and that they are justified in so doing, otherwise there would be no hope of dying as rich as Stephen Girard or John Jacob Astor.

We believe that cotton is the great lever with which the money vaults of Europe must be opened, and hence our standing is a little "mixed," at times, in regard to the war.

We believe that we are all effectually called to make money, so that our children may have the means to cultivate their taste at Barnum's, Dodworth's or Disbrow's, and also to travel considerably abroad—say as far east as the "Holy Land."

We believe in foreordination or predestination in regard to troublous times, in money matters, and that as we are forewarned, we should be forearmed with the "choicest securities."

We believe that "special revelations" are often made with great profit, and that accordingly we expect the Secretary of the Treasury to keep us privately advised of all his movements.

We believe that there should be a "for and in consideration, etc.," attached to every benevolent and patriotic movement—otherwise how should we know what we can make by it?

We believe that colored people interfere considerably, just now, with our financial prosperity, and that they all should be sent to Africa, where white folks will cease from troubling and no more molest or make them afraid.

We believe in that kind of perfection which consists in having sufficient brains to make a close calculation, in bidding for a Government loan—so as to make a fortune at one strike.

We believe that a day of reckoning is at hand when either Uncle Sam or Jeff. Davis—we don't know which—will call upon us to shell out, and that prudence requires us to maintain friendly relations to both parties. We *must* be right on the record.

We believe, finally, in the administration of any white man in Washington who will see that our craft is never in danger, and who will always keep our real interests in view, so that our aggregate profits, in the end, shall be a proper reward for our life-service in the glorious cause of—Mammon.

Where is it to End?

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

The news comes up from every part of the State that the Knights of the Golden Circle are supplying themselves with arms. Immense quantities of revolvers and bowie-knives are daily shipped from this city, Cincinnati and other places, into different parts of this State. They are sent into country neighborhoods in lots of from ten to one hundred, showing that companies and societies are all being armed at once. The existence of the Knights of the Golden Circle in our midst, having been repeatedly established in judicial proceedings in the Circuit Court of the United States, and a number of the members of the Order having been convicted and subjected to punishment, is no longer an open question. It is an organized conspiracy against the Government of the United States, a public enemy, a recognized traitorous foe in our midst, and is rapidly arming and putting on the form and substance of a military organization. It is the vital and working part of the Democratic party; the living, restless brood of poisonous serpents impatiently awaiting the hour to strike the Government; in the meantime hiding their hateful crests beneath the crust of a party once honored and patriotic. The leaders of that party associated with these reptiles not only understand their movements but direct them, urge them forward in their devilish work, deny for them, lie for them, and labor for their protection.

The vast expenditure of money for arms, the restless activity of large bodies of men, the midnight assemblages, the fearful oaths, the death penalty denounced against all who might prove loose mouthed, the incomprehensible bitterness of the Government and the avowed sympathy with the rebellion, mean something. They mean peace or war. They are the signs and preparations for war, for bloody civil strife. It is not thus that the friends of peace are wont to demean themselves.

AN ILLINOIS JUDICIAL TRAITOR.

Charles H. Constable, Judge of the 4th Judicial Circuit of Illinois, recently arrested Messrs. McFarland and Long, two officers of Indiana regiments, on the charge of kidnapping, because they had arrested four deserters in Clarke county, in that State. They admitted when arrested that they were deserters, and would have gone with the officers had there been no legal interference. One of the deserters stated that two Knights of the Golden Circle asked him to join the order, informing him that if he joined them he would be protected against arrest for desertion.

Judge Constable refused to recognize the authority given to the officers by the War Department, or to permit them to prove that the men were deserters. The officers were required to give bail for their appearance on the 12th, to answer to the charge of kidnapping, or go to jail. Bonds were given for them by loyal citizens of Marshall. The deserters were set at liberty.

The affair reveals the aims of the secret order, which exists here, and has only bided its time to strike a deadly blow at the Government.

Appeal in Behalf of Illinois Soldiers.

[From the State Journal.]

Col. John Williams, State Commissary General, in charge of the State Sanitary Bureau, makes an appeal in behalf of sick and wounded Illinois soldiers. This is a subject which appeals directly to the liberal and generous, the humane and the benevolent, the loyal and patriotic of all classes. There is no citizen of Illinois worthy of the name who can be indifferent to such a call. It is not necessary now to enquire why it is that the State Sanitary Bureau is without means to furnish our soldiers the aid which they need. That matter may be more appropriately noticed at another time. The only question now to be considered, is that this aid is needed—that it is needed *now*—for the brave and gallant men who have sacrificed the comforts and enjoyments of home, and have gone to the field for the defence of our country. The State Sanitary Commission stands ready to safely transport and deliver the supplies, which, if furnished, may save hundreds of valuable lives, and will cheer the soldier in weariness and pain. Let this appeal to the generous, patriotic and humane men and women of our State not be made in vain.

COMPLIMENTARY TO DETROIT.—When Faulkner, the cause of the recent disgraceful riot in Detroit, was approaching the State prison, at Jackson, the officer, who had him in charge, asked, "Faulkner, how do you feel at looking at your future home?" Faulkner replied, "I feel perfectly happy—now I shall have a home and steady employment, and *I prefer being here to keeping a saloon in Detroit.*"

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1863.

The Senate has voted to adjourn at two o'clock to-morrow. Gen. Fred. Steele was confirmed by a vote of 20 to 17. Gen. Hurlbut was also confirmed. Gen. Korsewsky was rejected. Gen. McChill of Kansas and Gen. Stevenson were probably not reached.

Dr. Samuel Oaks, of Chester, Ill., and Dr. E. E. Webster, of Carlinville, Ill., have been appointed examining surgeons by the Commissioner of Pensions.

The Secretary of the Treasury went to New York this morning, for the purpose, it is stated, of raising a hundred millions for immediate assistance; viz: fifty millions from the sales of twenty-year bonds, and fifty millions by the issue of the new bonds authorized by the recent law.

The statement that Isaac V. Fowler, the defaulting Postmaster of New York, has been pardoned, is at least premature. The Attorney General's opinion is against pardoning him.

Other things being equal, disabled soldiers will be selected as Provost Marshals, under the National militia law, in preference to all other applications.

It is rumored that the rebels are preparing to cross the Rappahannock for an attack on Hooker, but this is not credited.

The complete regulations on the subject of parole, which General Halleck has prepared, and which are much more rigid than the text of his book on International Law would seem to justify, will soon be published to the army.

A man was arrested to-day with papers upon him proving that he had crossed our lines eight times as an agent of the Southern Confederacy.

The steamer Vanderbilt has captured, off the Island of St. Thomas, another new Anglo-rebel steamer as large and valuable as its predecessors, named the Peterhoff. Part of the cargo, which was made up of the usual multifarious articles of blockade runners, consisted of a marine engine, with complete machinery.

The vote on Frank Blair's confirmation stood 28 to 7. After a hard fight the Senate adjourned with the question of Gen. Steel's confirmation still under discussion. The case of Gen. Stevenson, who was arrested by Gen. Hunter for disloyal conduct, has not yet been considered. He will probably be rejected.

Gen. Blair is urged for the command of the Department of Texas. Gen. Sumner left for Syracuse this morning. He will enter on his duties at St. Louis on Thursday. He says that he shall take the field in person when there is fighting to be done.

Gen. Rousseau left this evening to take command of his old fighting corps.

Lieut. Ben. Hutchins of the 6th regulars, is added to his staff.

It is reported that several new Major and Brig. Generals will be appointed after the Senate adjourns.

Mr. Seward gives a dinner to the Mulatto Haytien Minister next Tuesday.

Lecompton Jones is here.

Maj. Gen. Lew Wallace, President of the Military Commission engaged in considering Gen. Buell's campaign, is here and says that the trial will last a couple of weeks longer. The court will find the facts simply without being empowered to pass judgment.

Gen. Wallace was obliged to decline an invitation to address the Union meeting in New York.

Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden is also here and talks unconditional loyalty, agreeing with Gen. Rosecrans' position.

In the accounts of the Commissary of Subsistence, examined by the third Auditor, it seems frauds were found which will be subjected to investigation.

Assistant Secretary John Tucker has prepared an elaborate answer to the charge of the Grimes Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The President having no further communication to make, as was ascertained by a committee appointed to wait upon him, it is agreed that the Senate shall adjourn to-morrow. The Secretary of the Treasury left this morning for New York.

TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS.

Lieut. Col. Alfred W. Ellet; Col. Alfred T. A. Tobet; Col. Geo. Andrews, 2d Mass.; Col. James Nagle, 48th Tenn.; Col. Albert E. Payne, 4th Wisconsin; Col. Joseph R. West, 1st California.

The following appointments have been confirmed:

Geo. M. Chalcott, of Colorado, to be Register of the Land Office at Golden City.

B. Clements, of Colorado, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the list of lands subject to sale at Golden City.

Osmand Tower, Michigan, U. S. Marshal of the Western District of Michigan.

Ferdinand Maxwell, of New Mexico, to be agent for the Indians of that Territory.

Frederick O. Rogers to be District Attorney of the Western District of Michigan.

Chas. D. Porter to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Arizona.

John Pierson to be Surveyor General of the Territories of Colorado and Utah, vice F. M. Case removed.

Edward Conner of California, to be Consul at Guaymas.

Adolphus S. Paine of New York, United States Marshal of the Territory of Idaho.

To be Major General, Brig. Gen. Frederick Steele of the United States volunteers, Nov. 9th, 1862.

Brig. Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut of the United States volunteers, to be Maj. General of volunteers.

It is believed that Secretary Chase visited New York to make a loan of $50,000,000 which is required for the payment of adjudicated claims.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The removal of Gen. Curtis, commanding the Department of the West, is officially announced. There has been a warm contest over the matter for a week or more among Western men. It is said that he demands an investigation of the allegations against him.

NEW YORK, March 13.—A Washington dispatch to the *Herald* says: The prize steamer Adelia has arrived at Fortress Monroe from Key West. The prize steamer Virginia and a bark and brig, with twenty-seven prize cargoes on board, had sailed from Key West for New York. The steamship Peterhoff arrived at Key West, having been captured by the Vanderbilt.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The War and Navy Departments feel satisfied that a very short time only will elapse before the rebel communication across the Mississippi river will be entirely cut off by Yankee ingenuity and enterprise, without much bloodshed.

The most earnest efforts are making to induce the Treasury Department to recede from its decision by which foreign bottoms are enabled to compete for traffic between San Francisco and New York, but there is no reason to believe that the conclusion which was arrived at after careful consideration of the law, will be reversed. On the contrary, there are grounds for the belief that an English line of steam propellers will soon be put upon one of our transit routes.

The Senate will, without much doubt, adjourn to-morrow. It will be difficult to keep a quorum any longer.

Gen. Rousseau left for the West last evening, to assume command of his old fighting corps in the army of Gen. Rosecrans.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Gen. Rousseau and staff left for the West to-day.

Gen. Thomas Crittenden has just arrived in the city.

The following Examining Surgeons have been appointed: Marshall Green of Pontiac, Michigan; and E. E. Webster of Carlinville, Illinois.

Senators express the opinion that they will be able to finish up all the business before them early enough to adjourn finally to-morrow.

The following confirmations of Western appointments were made last night and to-day by the Senate:

To be Assistant Adjutant Generals, with the rank of Captain:—Wm. F. Randall, of Ind.; John Kellogg, of Mich.; James Gorman, of Minn.; Wm. B. Curtiss, of Ill.; Robt. Kennedy and Henry Ramsey, of Ohio; Benjamin F. Smith, of Ill.; Charles W. Deitrich of Ohio; Geo. E. Spencer, of Ohio; George S. Marshall, of Indiana; James L. Botsford, of Ohio; Wm. D. Randall, of Illinois; Jasper K. Hierbelt, of Ohio; Antoine Black, of the 9th Wisconsin volunteers; Capt. John Green, of the 6th Ohio; Adjutant Holloway, of the 23d Missouri; Lieut. Bedford, of the 48th Illinois; Lieut. Olin, of the 3d Minnesota; Lieut. Speed, of the 9th Kentucky; Lieut. Rice, of the 73d Indiana; Lieut. Lee, of the 2d Michigan; Lieut. Paine, of the 9th Illinois; Lieut. Partridge, of the 48th Ohio; Lieut. Ward, of the 2d Wisconsin; Capt. Polk, of the 33d Indiana; Lieut. Graves, of the 10th Ohio; private Ammen, of the 2d Indiana.

To be Judge Advocate, with rank of Major: Ralston Skinner, of Ohio, for Gen. Rosecrans' army.

To be Assistant Surveyor: O. R. Reynolds, of Maine.

To be Assistant Quartermasters with the rank of Captain: Geo. B. Hibbard, of Ohio; W. B. Johnson, of Michigan; Jno. T. Allen, of Missouri; Jesse Holley, of Ohio; Wm. Ross Bissell, of Illinois; Jas. F. Lee, R. M. Newport, of Ohio; Hiram Hays, of Wisconsin, Joel Starr, Herman Bohse, of Missouri.

To be Medical Inspectors, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel: N. S. Townsend, of Ohio; George H. Johnson, of Michigan.

Richard Skinner, of Illinois, to be 2d Lieutenant in the 10th regular infantry.

To be additional Aids, with rank of Major: Edward Wright, of Illinois, for Gen. Hooker; Captain Rawley, for Gen. Grant; Lieut. Rease, of the 26th Ohio, for Gen. Schenck; Capt. Buford, of the 3d Kentucky cavalry, for Gen. Crittenden; Caleb Bates, of Ohio, for Gen. McCook.

To be Aids, with rank of Captain: Arthur McKnight, of Ill.; Chas. R. Thompson, of Mo.; Lieut. Willard, of the 31st Mo.; Lieut. Ross, of the 20th Ill.; J. A. McCoy, Louis Dayton, of Ohio; Frank Jones, of the 28th Ohio; Peter Headson, of Iowa.

To be Commissaries of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain: Geo. E. Winters, of Ohio; Chas. H. Maple, of Ill.; Henry Littleton, of Iowa; Chas. H. Lull, of Iowa; Geo. Nelson, of Michigan; Chas. B. Wells, of Ill.; D. Haskell, of Ky.; Jos. Wilson, of Ill.; Frank Noyes, Henry Peyton, Jas. Storer, of Iowa; Jas. Burnside, of Ill.; Levi Rangler, of Missouri.

To be Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain: Lieut. Bry, of the 11th Indiana.

To be Additional Paymaster: Chas. Simpson, of Ill.; Capt. Dick Thurston, of the 2d Ohio; J. H. Mayborn, of Ill.; Chas. L. Berney, D. W. Dean, Melville Sawyer, all of Missouri.

To be Additional Aid, with the rank of Colonel: Anson Stager; and with the rank of Major: Thos. T. Eckert,—both of Ohio.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 10, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 58.

I. The following is the 26th section of the act for "enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863:

SECTION 26. *And be it further enacted*, That immediately after the passage of this act, the President shall issue his proclamation, declaring that all soldiers, now absent from their regiments without leave, may return, within a specified time, to such place or places as he may indicate in his proclamation, and be restored to their respective regiments without punishment, except the forfeiture of their pay and allowance during their absence: and all deserters who shall not return within the time so specified by the President, shall, upon being arrested, be punished as the law provides.

II. The following places are designated as rendezvous, to which soldiers absent without leave may report themselves to the officers named, on or before the first day of April next, under the proclamation of the President of this date:

(We omit the rendezvous for the States other than as here set down.—EDS. TRIB.)

At Louisville, Kentucky, to Colonel W. Seawell, U. S. A.

At Nashville, Tennessee, to Major W. H. Sidell, U. S. A.

At St. Louis, (Benton Barracks,) Missouri, to Colonel B. L. E. Bonneville, U. S. A.

At Columbus, (Camp Chase,) Ohio, to Lieutenant Colonel H. Brooks, U. S. A.

At Indianapolis, Indiana, to Lieutenant Colonel J. V. Bomford, U. S. A.

At Springfield, Illinois, to Colonel P. Morrison, U. S. A.

At Chicago, Illinois, to Captain C. C. Pomeroy, U. S. A.

At Detroit, Michigan, to Lieutenant Colonel J. R. Smith, U. S. A.

At Madison, Wisconsin, to Major H. Stansbury U. S. A.

At Fort Snelling, Minnesota, to Captain T. M. Saunders, U. S. A.

At Davenport, Iowa, to Captain H. B. Hendershott, U. S. A.

At Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to the commanding officer.

III. Commanding officers at the above named places of rendezvous, or in the absence of commanding officers, superintendents of recruiting service, recruiting officers, and mustering and disbursing officers, will take charge of all soldiers presenting themselves as above directed, and cause their names to be enrolled, and copy of said roll will, on or before the tenth day of April, be sent to the Adjutant General of the Army.

The soldiers so reporting themselves will be sent without delay to their several regiments, a list of those sent being furnished to the commanding officer of the regiment, and a duplicate to the Adjutant General of the Army. The commanding officer of the regiment will immediately report to the Adjutant General of the Army the receipt of any soldiers so sent to him.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

THE REBELS' INDIAN LEGION.

[From the Knoxville Register, 21st.]

Major Thomas, commanding the Legion of Cherokee Indians, who have rendered much service to the Confederate cause in East Tennessee, was in our city yesterday. The Major is now with his aboriginal allies in the mountains on the border between this State and North Carolina, where he is in reality conciliating the tories. Let us mention a fact or two, communicated to us by Major Thomas, to the credit of these dusky warriors. They excel any troops in either the Northern or Southern armies for subordination—an Indian always executes an order with religious fidelity. They scrupulously respect private property—there are no reports of depredations where they are encamped.

They are the best scouts in the world, and hence the good that they have accomplished among the mountain tories and bushwhackers. A notice that Major Thomas' Indians are in a section of country brings in the dodgers at once, for they know that hiding out will not avail against the Cherokees. By their aid the Major has enlisted, without bloodshed, a great many men in his corps of sappers and miners, who have thus been converted from mischievous tories and bushwhackers into useful employees of the Confederate Government. The Major, if the war lasts, will yet be of infinite service to the Government.

A NEW SEAL.

In the rebel Senate, Mr. Clay, of Alabama, submitted the following:

Resolved, That the committee on flag and seal be instructed to inquire into the propriety of adopting "a cavalier," as the seal of the Confederate States of America, and of taking as a model the equestrian statue of Washington on the Capitol square of this city, as it appears from an Eastern view.

Mr. Clay said that though the Confederate Government had been established two years, it as yet had no seal but a mere scrawl, the House and Senate having been unable to agree upon one. The "cavalier" appeared for many reasons an appropriate device for a seal. It required no interpretation, but was comprehensible both by the learned and the uneducated. The Southern people were particularly a nation of horsemen. Besides, it would indicate the origin of Southern society. The people of the South descended from the old cavaliers, while the people of the North were descendants of the Puritans. Cavalier meant, in most modern languages, knight or gentleman.

The resolution was adopted.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT M'ALLISTER.

[From the Richmond Examiner, 9th.]

Up to the last night nothing later had been received at the War Department from Fort McAllister. The latest accounts we have say that the Yankee fleet after a terrific bombardment had retired, and it is thought the enemy had been again repulsed, at least he has shown no further disposition to renew the attack. The bombardment is represented to have been terrific. The fire of three iron-clads and three mortar boats were concentrated on the fort at the same time and shell and shots literally rained on the garrison. The fire commenced about nine o'clock in the morning, and continued up to a late hour in the evening and through the night. But when morning came the Yankee fleet had disappeared. This is the enemy's fourth attack on Fort McAllister, and he has failed, strange to say; and in the contest, the fort is said to have sustained but little damage, and our loss is said to be two wounded and none killed. It shows that Yankee gunboats and mortars are a humbug. In fact, we are told that, so accustomed have become the people of Vicksburg to them, and so little is the fear manifested at their shelling when the fire commences, the people go out to witness it as a kind of amusement.

ANOTHER OFFICIAL STATEMENT ABOUT THE INDIANOLA.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, March 7.]

JACKSON, March 5, 1863.

General S. Cooper:

General Stephenson, commanding Vicksburg, telegraphs March 4, as follows:

The Indianola is not destroyed. We are at work to raise her. One eleven-inch gun was burst; the others are not injured.

J. C. PEMBERTON, Lieut. Gen.

BANKS MOVING ON PORT HUDSON.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, March 7.]

PORT HUDSON, March 5, via MOBILE, March 6, 1863.

Intelligence, reliable and of the greatest importance, has been received from the front. The preparations being made by Banks' army point unmistakably to an early advance. Seventeen mortar boats, the sloop-of-war Mississippi, and the gunboat Essex, are now anchored at Baton Rouge. Banks' force is fully thirty thousand. Ambulances and litters are being prepared. The opinion of military men is that this point will be attacked in a few days. The utmost confidence prevails among both officers and men in our ability to defeat the enemy. The report that our pickets had been driven in is unfounded, but an immediate advance is anticipated. The latest information confirms the dissatisfaction in the abolition ranks. It is reported that Banks is opposed to the attack, but has orders from the War Department.

GOLD GOING UP IN RICHMOND.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, March 7.]

Subsequent to our last report a further decided advance in the premium for gold was established, $3.50 being the selling rate yesterday, and to-day $3.25 for silver. This advance is believed to be owing to the demand from foreigners, who are removing to the kingdom of Abraham the First in large numbers.

BREAD GOING UP IN CHARLESTON.

[From the Charleston Courier, Feb. 28.]

The bakers of this city have raised the price of bread to twenty-five cents for a half pound loaf. Flour is selling at sixty-five dollars per barrel. An enormous sin in the eyes of God.

THE DISASTER NEAR FRANKLIN.

Black Rebel Regiments in the Fight.

[From the Nashville Union, 7th.]

A gentleman who came in from Franklin yesterday evening, brings the following particulars of an engagement which took place near Franklin, on Thursday, about which all kinds of rumors have been circulating for the last twenty-four hours. He states that General Gilbert sent out three regiments of infantry and a battery, on a certain expedition, with instructions not to bring on a fight, but to keep up skirmishing if they encountered the enemy. The design was, we believe, to effect a junction with another force. A few miles out they fell in with a small force of the rebel cavalry, and attacking them, drove them back, in the vicinity of the Columbia pike, near West Harpeth, some four miles from Franklin, when they were suddenly flanked by an overwhelming force of Van Dorn's cavalry, with mounted infantry and artillery. A fierce engagement ensued, during which our forces, being assailed by at least four times their own number, were driven back. During the fight the battery in charge of the 85th Indiana was attacked by two rebel negro regiments. Our artillerists double shotted their guns and cut the black rebels to pieces, and brought their battery safely off.

The fight began with skirmishing at about nine o'clock in the morning, and lasted until three in the afternoon. Our forces retreated into Franklin.

The firing was distinctly heard at Franklin during the day. Why Gen. Gilbert sent no reinforcements out from the large force stationed at Franklin, we are unable to imagine. It appears passing strange that an army which could have crushed the rebel force to pieces was kept idle while the thunder of a battle raging not four miles off, was sounding for six hours in their ears.

It has been stated repeatedly, for two weeks past, that a large number, perhaps one-fourth, of Van Dorn's force were negro soldiers, and the statement is fully confirmed by this unfortunate engagement. The Southern rebels forced their negroes to take up arms to destroy this Government, and enslave us and our children.

Why John Van Buren Got Out.

[From his late Cooper Institute speech.]

The Democratic party, as you all know, nine years out of ten, controls the Government of the country. It requires, therefore, no great patriotism on their part to be attached to the Government and the country. It is, in fact, an attachment to themselves. [Laughter.] As a general rule, they are wise, prudent, and patriotic. Occasionally blind guides or bad drivers take some sleepy passengers into bad roads and upset them, as they did in 1860. [Laughter.] But when they wake up, the passengers get out [illegible]; they turn the coach right; they get a [illegible] lantern and eventually they come all right. [Laughter.] I think they will do so now, and yet it seemed to me, as a careful man, looking at their course, just at this moment, that it was prudent for me to get out and walk. [Great laughter and three cheers.]

THE SUGAR CANE ENTERPRISE.

Interesting Letter from C. Cory, Esq.

LIMA, Ind., March 4, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

At the start permit us through your valuable paper to correct an error attached to ourselves, going the rounds of the press, to wit; that "the Northern Cane Seed will not degenerate by hybridizing." We neither believe nor advocate any such doctrine; but on the other hand suspect that the extensive degeneracy of the cane in most, if not all instances, has originated from this very source. We even dislike growing it in the neighborhood of our common Indian corn, fearing it may be contaminated by its influence. While on this subject we will add further, that we are of the opinion that the purity of the cane seed may be preserved in this country equally as well as in France, Africa, or elsewhere. We would prefer choice seeds, cautiously raised at home, to those of foreign shipment untested.

The great success hitherto of the Sorghum enterprise, is inducing many other persons to embark in it the coming season. We are in almost daily receipt of letters of inquiry on the subject, many of which refer to the very first principles of its culture and manufacture. Knowing your deep interest in the work, and your forwardness to aid in its advancement, we venture to add still further remarks, adapted somewhat to the inquiries referred to above.

To the question, whether this new enterprise is profitable, we most cheerfully respond in the affirmative. We know of no agricultural pursuit, of an ordinary nature, that pays equally well. An acre of corn on good ground, properly cultivated, may be expected to yield, on an average, one hundred and sixty gallons of syrup, amounting, at fifty cents per gallon, to eighty dollars. The whole cost of producing and manufacturing, giving good rent, good wages, and good per centage on outlays, is richly covered with forty dollars, leaving a balance of forty dollars net gain per acre. These figures are made in view of numerous well attested facts. Respecting soils—clay, sandy, mixed, rich and even poor sandy barrens, all have their strenuous advocates. The preference, however, is generally, and truly more wisely, given to good, clean, rich, lively soils, having all the essential qualities of corn growing. Choice well-rotted manures, especially on thin soils, to aid in the early growth of the plant, will be found less injurious than is intimated by some of the sweet paternity.

To still another class of questions we reply: there are three prominent varieties of Northern cane, Chinese, African and Otaheitan. Of the first two, preference is more usually given to the Chinese, as yielding more and better syrup than the numerous African varieties. The third, called "Otaheitan or Sugar Cane," is a variety but recently introduced. It has been described to us as follows, "It grows straight and tall, and very thick on rich land, one stalk only to a seed, does not mix readily, hard to press out near double the amount of juice of common stalk, unlike and much superior to common Sorghum or Imphee." This description we find well drawn. Its peculiar excellence, however, consists in its ready and superior sugar making properties. In this particular it evidently has no equal, as yet tested, among the Northern canes. It matures about two weeks earlier than the Chinese.

Cane seed should be planted at the best time for planting corn, neither too early nor too late. It should be first well sprouted to secure and expedite its growth. The planting should be carefully done on the moist earth, well adjusted, and with a moist, well pulverized covering not over one-half inch in depth. Its cultivation should be early and thorough with appliances, while young, of either ashes, lime or plaster, and all of them if they can be had. Late working of it is considered injurious, destroying its roots and preventing its full maturity. The manufacturing of syrups may be commenced in the early part of September, by which time the buildings, mills, pans, furnaces, wood and fixtures too numerous to mention, should all be in full waiting order. The cane should be cut before the heads are fully matured, unless wanted for seed. Two or more weeks delay, for maturing, before passing it through the mill, will improve the flavor of its syrups. It may not be safe to let the cane remain unharvested later than the first of October, lest it be injured by hard freezing. With suitable care it may be retained good for winter's manufacture. In the manufacture of these saccharine fluids into syrups and sugars, the first and of all others, the most essential feat to be accomplished, is their thorough defecation. For the attainment of this object, numerous expedients have been devised, and experiments made, such as the use of clay, lime, eggs, bullock's blood, filters, and last but not least, improved evaporators with attachments and arrangements adapted to this end. With this last mentioned device, using time sparingly, we have succeeded best; best as to quality, quantity and profit. In this connection and on this occasion, it is not our design to advertise any one particular apparatus, to be used for the perfecting of these juices, but will simply give a number of choice points that such articles should possess, to wit: first, and indispensably, good clarifying properties; next, rapid evaporation, ease of management, and saving of labor and of fuel. An evaporator combining all these properties in a high degree, may be safely relied on as giving good satisfaction wherever tested.

Syrups once properly manufactured, will need no further refining process for culinary and other ordinary purposes. We have seen it turned out in large quantities, so light colored, pure and well flavored that even the innocent honey-bee was strongly suspected of participating in its manufacture. Syrups of this description are not only pleasanter to the eye and to the taste, but they also show vastly greater tendencies to granulation.

To conclude, we remark, that sugars in large proportions from the juices of these canes, may be expected only when the art is acquired of removing the excess of glutin contained in them, and also of concentrating said juices without destroying their granulating properties. When these points are attained by the multitude, and the right species of cane are cultivated in ample abundance, such sugars of our own manufacture will be no less plenty in our land than were, prior to the war, those of the Southern clime.

Respectfully submitted,

C. CORY, Lima, Ind.

Home Questions.

The Albany *Journal* calls attention to the significant fact that the Rome *Sentinel*, a Democratic organ of the Copperhead species, takes the Utica *Observer*, another Democratic organ, to task for pretending to be in favor of the war. The latter having insisted that the Democratic party was in favor of saving the Union, even by fighting for it, the *Sentinel* wickedly asks these pointed questions:

"In favor of the war," are we, neighbor? Then how is it that we nominated Thomas H. Seymour in Connecticut—that we elected James W. Wall to the United States Senate from New Jersey—that in every State where we have had the Legislature, resolutions in favor of peace have been passed? How is it that our party in Congress vote solid against every one of Mr. Lincoln's "war measures?"

The *Sentinel* is evidently disgusted with the fast-and-loose policy of its friends. It can't understand how they can at once favor "this wicked war," and yet place obstacles in the way of its successful prosecution. And its perplexity is natural.

☞ The Provost Marshal at Charlestown, Va., has issued an order suppressing the circulation of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* in the district of the Kanawha.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending March 10.

[Abridged from the New York Tribune.]

BEEVES FROM THE DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the cattle in market from the following States:

New York	168	Kentucky	106
Ohio	340	Iowa	
Indiana	376	Michigan	180
Pennsylvania		Missouri	
Illinois	2,744		

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported at this market at Forty-fourth street, 3,519.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality	9½@10½	Ordinary	7 @ 8
Medium	8½@ 9½		

Some extra good beeves may be quoted at 11c.

The general average of the market at 9c.

The most of the sales ranged from 8@10c.

Prices per head and per pound, of different weights, will be found in account of sales of sundry droves.

Total number of beeves received in the city this week, 3,738.

This is 1,568 head less than last week, and 785 head less than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 4,052 head, while the number to-day being 3,519, shows 533 head less than the average, and 841 head less than this day week.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Tuesday, March 10.—There has not been as large a number of bullocks received this morning as was expected, and the demand is larger than was expected; consequently prices, instead of receding, are better for drovers than they were last week.

The Government agents are taking twice as many as they had orders for yesterday, clearing out yard after yard of all the best stock at 9@10c ℔ net. There is also a small demand for shipping on private account, and all the circumstances combined make the market to-day decidedly better than at the opening. Prices are higher and steadier, though the quotations by the pound are given at the same as at the opening, nearly the same as last week. The advance is upon estimation of weight, and in taking stock of medium quality up to first class. The great mass of the stock is only medium, and the demand for first class exceeds the supply of the sort that butchers are willing to pay 10c for, and we advance the average of all sales to be [illegible] ℔, notwithstanding the number of rough oxen and thin steers sold at [illegible] ℔ and under.

Toward the close of the market the telegraph was put in active operation to announce an advance and to advise purchases for next week. Several droves expected have not arrived as we close our report.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 16,694; quotations, [illegible] ℔ cwt, live weight, for corn fed hogs, and distillery fed [illegible] in market; mast fed, $5.00. We have private advices of some sales this morning at $6.12½ ℔ cwt. for smooth Illinois Hogs of best 240 ℔ average. The receipts of the week have been light, compared with former reports, and the market is active at the quotations, and good stock sells as fast as it arrives.

George W. Dunham gives the following as the prices of hogs this week:

Prime heavy corn fed	$6.12½
Prime light corn fed	[illegible]
Distillery fed	[illegible]

1863. PROSPECTUS. 1863.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

A DAILY, WEEKLY AND TRI-WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

—DEVOTED TO—

News, Commerce, Politics, Agriculture, Science and Literature.

NO SUBMISSION TO TRAITORS.

"The Union must and shall be preserved."

This well known and popular journal is noted for avowing its sentiments with candor, fearlessness and independence. It aims to be Right rather than Popular, and takes the responsibility of telling the Truth, regardless of the offence that may be given to Prejudice and Ignorance.

The PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTS which the CHICAGO TRIBUNE espouses are:

THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM,
JUSTICE AND HUMANITY.
PERPETUITY OF THE UNION.
OBEDIENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION
AND SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS.
A DENIAL OF THE RIGHT OF A
REBEL TO HOLD ANY LOYAL
PERSON IN SLAVERY, AND AN
AFFIRMANCE THAT REBELS HAVE
NO RIGHTS UNDER THE
CONSTITUTION, UNTIL
THEY FIRST OBEY IT

And the prosecution of the war against Treason until the authority of the Government is restored over the whole Union. There must be no faltering—no steps backward. Failure now will entail dishonor and misery, rendering insecure life and property, and leaving the country a prey to anarchy, rapine and bloodshed. We have strong faith that the year 1863 will witness the termination of the Rebel Confederacy, and that the New Year's sun of '64 will rise over a monstrous rebellion prostrate in death, over a Union reunited and saved, over a continent without a slave.

Three agencies which the President has solemnly resolved to apply, will speedily tumble the Rebellion and its Cause into the same grave: Vigorous offensive movements of the army and navy, and the fearless enforcement of the confiscation laws and the Proclamation of Freedom. The first will give victory over the foes of the Union; the second will stop taxation and pay the National debt, and the third will wrest from the rebels their staff of support.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

But the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, while fearless in the expression of its opinions and patriotic in its endeavors, aims at being a *first class newspaper*. It brings the news to the people of the Northwest several days sooner than the papers of the seaboard.

The weekly contents of the TRIBUNE embrace:

1st.—A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE PROGRESS OF the War, with the general news of the day.
2d.—COPIOUS TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES AND SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE, containing the Latest News from all parts, down to the hour of going to press.
3d.—REPORTS OF MEETINGS, WHETHER POLITICAL Religious, Agricultural, Educational, or Miscellaneous.
4th.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS AND STATE Legislatures, Important Speeches and Documents.
5th.—MARKET REPORTS, EMBRACING EVERY ARTICLE the Farmer or Dealer can expect to find quoted in a newspaper. The TRIBUNE has achieved the highest reputation as a Commercial paper.
6th.—CAREFULLY PREPARED AGRICULTURAL AND Horticultural articles by "Rural," and other able writers on the Farm and Garden.
7th.—POETRY, TALES, ANECDOTES AND GOSSIP, Reviews, and pleasant Miscellany.

In short, the purpose and ambition of the Editors are to make the CHICAGO TRIBUNE so interesting and valuable a visitor, that no intelligent Western family can AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

In consequence of the great and sudden rise in the cost of white paper and other things connected with printing, an increase in subscription rates is imperative for the ensuing year. The terms of the TRIBUNE will be as follows:

Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's $1.00)	$2.00
" To clubs of 4 copies	7.00
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" To clubs of 20 copies (and one to getter up of club)	30.00
Tri-Weekly, single subscribers	5.00
" Six months	3.00
" To clubs of 4 copies	18.00
" To clubs of 8 copies	35.00
Daily Tribune, for one year	8.00
" Six months	4.00
" Three months	2.50

Remittances for clubs must in all cases be made at ONE TIME.

There will be no deviation from these rates.

☞ Money in Registered letters may be sent at our risk. Address

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SEED CATALOGUE.—Our Catalogue of choice and rare Flower and Vegetable Seeds for 1863, Containing all the Novelties of the Season, Will be forwarded to any address on receipt of a three cent stamp. It contains much valuable information for every farmer, gardener and florist, comprising over sixty two pages of closely printed matter. McILWAIN BROS. SPRINGFIELD, Mass.

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD COLLEGE, 1863. Two terms of nineteen weeks each, commencing March 2d and September 1st. For catalogue and circular address JOEL PARKER, Royall Professor, Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 30, 1863.

TO THE FARMING PUBLIC.
SOMETHING NEW!
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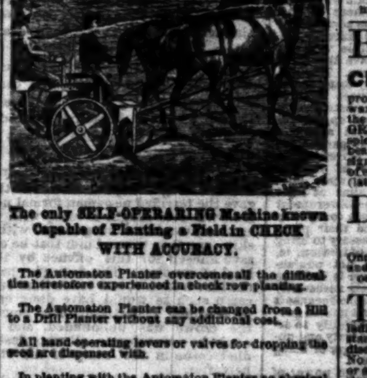
AUTOMATON CORN PLANTER,
PATENTED JULY 1ST, 1862.



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Will receive prompt attention.

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THE
GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,
FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

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The great natural Bone Setter.
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Cures Rheumatism and never fails.
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Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Toothache in one minute.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately, and leaves no scar.
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Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.
RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.
For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere.

SPRING, 1863.
COOLEY, FARWELL &
42, 44 and 46 WABASH AVENUE,
Are now offering a large and attractive
DOMESTIC
Prints, Ginghams, DeLaines,
Goods, Woolens,
And a choice selection of
DRESS GOODS
Most of our heavy Cotton Goods were purchased early in the fall, we can offer inducements to the trade. We will guarantee our prices to be in this market, or in New York. We invite all close buyers to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing.
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CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS,
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SHOT, WHITE LEAD, RED
and Litharge,
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Of every description,
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One that is Simple, Strong and Reliable.
One that will run for years without being out of repair; one that makes the stitch alike on both sides of the fabric.
Florence Machine Sewing Co.
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE
124 Lake street, Chicago

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES
OF ALL KINDS
Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.
172 Lake street, Chicago.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM GROVES, deceased.—Public notice is given to all persons having claims against the Estate of William Groves, deceased, ... regular term of the County Court ... to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on the third Monday of March, A. D. 1863 ...
AGNES E. GROVES, Administratrix.
Chicago, January 21st, 1863.

WANTED.—$75 a Month! I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell a new cheap Family Sewing Machine. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new articles. Fifteen circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

DISSOLUTION.—Harmon ... of Milwaukee, Wis., and N. Ludington & Co., of Chicago ... the undersigned ...
Chicago, January 1st, 1863.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address
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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE! The best in the world. WM. A. BATCHELOR'S CELEBRATED HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GREY, RED or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, on the four sides of each box. Factory, No. 81 Barclay street, New York. (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond street.)

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR. EDWARD L. HOLMES, M. D., One of the surgeons of the Chicago Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN positively cures Consumption ... leading to it. Call or state your case and enclose stamp. Advice free. Delay is dangerous. ... No calomel or mercury used. ... Office and Laboratory ... street, Chicago. Post Office Box ...

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID. Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments, supplying at the same time the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York.

DIPTHERIA.—Prevention and Cure. Dr. DeLang's Preventive and Cure for Diptheria. This remedy has been used in private practice with never-failing success ... when taken in time has never failed to prevent fatal termination of this dangerous disease ... country to have the remedy at hand ... promptly upon the first symptoms ... according to directions. Price $1.00 ... can be sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box 725, Philadelphia, Pa.

TOBACCO SEED. THE CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF. Universally acknowledged the best ... We have choice seed of our own raising ... best cultivators in the Connecticut Valley ... will forward, post paid, to any address ... ounce. Remittances may be made in currency, or new stamps. Prices ... given upon application. Springfield, Mass.

TENBROOK'S IMPROVED NANSEMOND SWEET POTATO. Improved by selecting the large well-shaped ones for seed, from which our stock has been raised ... PRICE—$2.50 per bushel, $1.50 per half bushel, in United States currency, delivered at the nearest ... press, as directed. ... sprout our potatoes on shares ... and abundance of ... season. The SWEET POTATO ... sent to our patrons free ... cents per copy. Address ... ville, Parke County, Indiana.

ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE REBELLION. Agents Wanted for Vol. 1, now ready. ... For terms address HENRY HOWE, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CANAL SALE.—Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday ... next, the following described Canal Lots will be offered for sale at ... Canal Office in Lockport, Will County ... Lot 3, Block 2 ... Lot 11, Block 2 ... Lot 3, Block 2 ... Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Block 1 ... The said Lands and Town Lots ... sold by the Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal ... of the said Canal having been ... The terms of sale are ... and the balance in ... Lockport, Feb. 1863.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city, per year	$10.00
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Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months	4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	5.00
Weekly, single subscribers (6 mo's $1.00)	2.00
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10 copies	15.00
20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club	30.00

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
☞ The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.
☞ There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1863.

THE NEWS.

The rebels have fallen into Mr. Seward's cast-off habit of prophesying, but on far different grounds. When the Secretary of State fixed the limit of the rebellion, and gave his note for it at ninety days, he did it in the plenitude of his confidence in the national power. The Richmond seers, on the contrary, vaticinate on the meagreness of their resources, and confess that it is so. They mean they can hold out three months longer, and must conquer in that time, if at all. No such necessity is upon us. We shall call up new armies, replenish old ones, and, if possible, bring about a settlement at ninety days, but, if not, fight until the end is reached.

That most violent and dangerous of convicts, Hageman of Chicago, was shot in attempting to break prison guard at Joliet yesterday. A man of most fierce and relentless temper, his violent death ends a life of violence.

The Sanitary Commission disclaim any connection with the Gift Concert advertised widely in their name. They have never consented to any such use of their name and hold on community. The disclaimer means no more than is set down. It is "every tub on its own bottom." The Gift Concert must go before the public on its own merits. Any Gift it makes to the soldiers will be the noblest if not the best on its schedule.

Our Louisville dispatch gives the proceedings of the Kentucky State Union Convention yesterday, which nominated a full State ticket on the platform of sustaining the Federal Government, crushing the rebellion, and defending Kentucky against her rebel enemies.

SOME OF BUELL'S FRIENDS.

A few days since a brilliant little movement was made in Tennessee by a part of Gen. Negley's corps, in which the boys of the Nineteenth Illinois (our Chicago Zouaves) had a share. It was soon over, and the rebels skedaddled, but a squad of prisoners were taken. Among them were *thirteen* of the witnesses collected by Buell's Court Martial to swear against the brave Col. Turchin, some months ago. The delight of the boys at meeting these friends of Buell under such fitting circumstances was intense, as may be supposed.

THE ATTACK ON PORT HUDSON.

Our dispatch announcing a Federal attack and defeat at Port Hudson, on the Mississippi River, comes exclusively through rebel channels, and must be received with due caution until further confirmed. Nevertheless, it has the basis of fact, as our news elsewhere will show that the Federal force had left with the purpose of attacking the place, and with every hope of speedily reducing it.

A glance at the map of Louisiana will show Port Hudson, on the left bank of the Mississippi, twenty miles above Baton Rouge and 155 from New Orleans. Ninety miles further is Fort Adams, ten miles beyond that, Ellis' Cliffs, thirty, Natchez. Vicksburg lies 125 miles above the latter city, being just 400 miles from New Orleans. All of these localities, including 245 miles of the river, are in undisturbed possession of the rebels.

Port Hudson has been made almost impregnable during the long months of undisturbed rebel occupancy, since in June of last year our fleet from New Orleans sailed by unchallenged to cooperate with our forces from above before Vicksburg. There is no point on the Mississippi that has so great natural advantages for defense on the land or water side. In front, the river, suddenly narrowing, rushes violently through the tortuous channel, rendering a naval attack hazardous and difficult in the extreme.

If a failure has just befallen us there, it is before such difficulties as these that Admiral Farragut has yielded and retired. It will enter into somebody's mind to regret that the occupation of Port Hudson, as the key to the rich Red River country, was not secured while the task was comparatively an easy one. It must now be won by the hardest fighting. Of course no one contemplates for an instant the possibility that it will not be ours. The intelligence of recent events there will be awaited with eager interest.

HOW THE ARMY VIEW IT.

The satisfaction of the army at the passage and prospective speedy operation of the Conscription law is intense. They pass the word of congratulation from camp to camp, jubilate over it around their camp-fires, send letters home about it, declare it the very thing for which the war has waited. And well they may. They went forward themselves voluntarily at the first call of the country, without a thought but for its welfare. There was no talk of bounty then. They looked for only soldier's pay and soldier's fare, being content so the country should be preserved. Since then they have seen their regiments melt away by disease, by battle, by the result of weary marches, and the gaps in their ranks remain unfilled. Many of these noble regiments can muster less than a third of their earliest effective force, and not a few can scarcely count 200 muskets.

These soldiers were little exhilarated by the era of liberal bounties. They failed to see the justice in giving men from three to five hundred dollars for the exercise of the duty the citizen owes the State, when they themselves stepped into the ranks without waiting for such a premium. Many of the soldiers were tax-payers, and they chafed at seeing themselves assessed at home to pay eleventh-hour men whose patriotism had wanted such a stimulant. The bounty system carried grumbling and discontent through the lines of our soldiers earliest in the field.

But the Conscription has come, and the Government lays its hand on the citizens indiscriminately, asking nothing but fitness and making few exceptions. The soldiers read the proof that they are to be sustained, that the work they have gloriously begun will be accomplished. They see gladly enough the prospect that the laggards and the doubtful patriots will be made to stand each in his own lot, and they are ready—the boys in the field are—to come home, if need be, to carry the draft into the stiffest Copperhead precincts. Though this will not be necessary, it is within the power of the Government to prick into line all malcontents, with bayonets in the hands of tried men, best pleased thus to use them.

The army is sound to the core on the War and all questions growing naturally out of it. They mean to injure the enemy. They are delighted to know that Copperheadism is a snake badly scotched, and sure to be killed outright if it once raises its head to strike the Government. This is the burden of all letters from the camps. This is the testimony of men who went to the war Conservatives, and with squeamish views regarding the use of the negro. They want now to see the war ended by charging straight through it, with horse, foot, and artillery.